The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6414.—VOL. XXXIX. MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, at Glanworth, Darling Point, Mrs. W. B. Tooth, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 16th December, at Raymond Terrace, Mr William Brinkley, aged 59 years—a very old resident of Sydney, much respected.

On the 24th instant, at 77, Cleveland-street, Redfern, aged 7 years, Thomas Henry, son of the late W. T. Fowler, Esq.

On the 24th instant (Christmas Eve), accidentally drowned whilst bathing at Johnstone's Bay, Thomas, the only and very dearly beloved son of William and Charlotte Jane Druitt, Glebe Road, Sydney, aged 10 years.

On the 25th instant, at Newtown, Sophia Julia, infant daughter of Charles and Sophia Sampson, aged 5 months.

On the 25th instant, John Thomas, son of John and Agnes Fearnley, Lower George-street, aged 10 months.

On the 25th December instant, at his parents' residence, Richard Goldsmith, the only son of George and Mary Ann Goldsmith, of the Grafton Arms, George-street, after a few hours' illness, aged 4 and a-half years.

On Sunday, 26th instant, at the residence of his parents, Susan-street, Woolloomooloo, Alfred Charles, youngest son of James Ireland, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On Sunday morning, the 26th December, at Napoleon Cottage, Paddington, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas T. Balcombe, Esq., in the 18th year of her age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.—OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship ONEIDA, E. M. Leeds, Esq., commander, will be despatched for Ceylon and Suez, carrying her Majesty's Mails, calling at intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1859, at one p.m. precisely.
Rates of passage money: £90 to SOUTHAMPTON; £85 to MARSEILLES. European servants half-fare; native servants one-fourth fare.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of ten miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
For further particulars see guide book, which may be obtained on application at the Company's office.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—The ONEIDA will be the last mail ship from Australia under the Royal Mail Company's Provisional Contract with her Majesty's Government, consequently the last mail ship touching at Ceylon. Royal Mail Company's Offices, 62, Margaret-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO REGATTA.—Steamer from the Fort to Garden Island. Fare, sixpence.

STEAM to WATSON BAY, on BOXING DAY.—The steamer HERALD will leave the Circular Quay at half-past 9 and 12 o'clock, and half-past 2 o'clock; returning at 4 and 6 o'clock. Fares each way, 1s; children half-price. A Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—Steamers four times a day from Phoenix Wharf. Fares, one shilling; children, ninepence.

From Sydney, 7·0 a.m.	From Manly, 8·10 a.m.
10·0 a.m.	12·0 noon
2·30 p.m.	4·0 p.m.
5·15 p.m.	6·15 p.m.
Sundays, 10·0 a.m.	12·0 noon
2·30 p.m.	6·0 p.m.

Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.
Woolloomooloo Wharf.
7·20 a.m., 10·20 a.m., 2·50 p.m. For returning 4 p.m., 6·15.
Parties proceeding to Manly by the early boat, and not landing, will be charged only one shilling.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS daily.—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
at 8 and 11 a.m.	9 a.m.
and 4 p.m.	1·15 and 4 p.m.

Fares, 2s 6d. cabin; 1s. 6d. steerage. No charge for omnibus. Refreshments may be had on board.
Phoenix Wharf, 24th December.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.—Manly Beach.—Boxing Day. —THIS DAY, the HUNTER, VICTORIA, and other first class steamers will ply between Sydney and Manly Beach, leaving the Phoenix Wharf at 10, 10·30, 12 (noon) and 2, 2·30, 5·30, and 5 p.m., returning at intervals until 7 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay. Fares 1s. 6d., children 6d.

STEAMERS from the PHOENIX WHARF.
For the CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
For MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
For WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
FOR PORT MACQUARIE on FRIDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

MACLEAY RIVER.—NEW MOON, steamer, will proceed from the Union Wharf to KEMPSEY, on the 6th January, 1859. Cargo will be received by the agents. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—Steam to the HUNTER. —The FENELLA, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, acting manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TO-DAY being a general holiday, no goods will be received at, or delivered from, this Wharf.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, acting manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, NIGHT at 11.
ILLALONG, to CLARENCE TOWN, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, NIGHT at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, THURSDAY EVENING, at 11.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON, MONDAY, 3rd January, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—During the time the Tasmania is under repair, passengers will be conveyed from SYDNEY to HOBART TOWN by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships to MELBOURNE, and thence by the T. S. N. Co.'s steamship CITY OF HOBART to HOBART TOWN, and, in like manner, from HOBART TOWN to SYDNEY.
Tickets, available within one week after arrival at Melbourne, may be obtained at Sydney from the A. S. N. Co., and at Hobart Town from the T. S. N. Co.
Saloon passage either way, £12 12s. Passengers to maintain themselves during stay at Melbourne.
On behalf of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The New Zealand Royal Mail Company's new and powerful steamship LORD WORSLEY, R. JOHNSON, Commander, will be despatched about the 8th of January, taking goods, passengers, and H. M. mails for Nelson, Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago. This vessel has splendid accommodation for saloon and second class passengers, and is well adapted for the conveyance of live stock.
For further particulars, apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.
N.B.—Freight on live-stock will be arranged at moderate rates, in order to meet the views of traders, and encourage this important traffic.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner STAG. Apply on board, at Commercial Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The JESSIE. Apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, sails first fair wind. For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER, from the Commercial Wharf.—The MARY JANE. WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The KEMPSEY PACKET from the Commercial Wharf. WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner HENRY, now receiving cargo at the Pacific Wharf. Sails on TUESDAY. Apply on board; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

PORT STEPHENS.—Freight received by PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, agents.

ONLY VESSEL for the CLARENCE RIVER.—The clipper schooner PETREL, Captain CROFT, now fast loading, sails on TUESDAY.
For freight or passage (for which early application is necessary) apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, Captain BENNETT, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight, &c., apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MORETON BAY, the regular trader UNCLE TOM, Captain LAKE, is now fast loading, and will meet with immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper schooner ZONE, C. C. BEER, master, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds Chambers, George-street; or E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master, is now fast loading, and having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to W. H. ELDRED, Campbell's Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The smart A1 schooner BUONAPARTE, Captain ROBB, will commence loading on TUESDAY MORNING, and have immediate despatch.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

HOBART TOWN.—☞ Only vessel.—The fine A1 brig KATE will positively clear at the Customs on TUESDAY. Shippers and passengers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader KESTREL, SMITH, master, will be ready to receive cargo for the above port at the Victoria Wharf, in a few days, and, having three-fourths of it already engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—Only vessel.—The teak built schooner FRANCIS, having been unavoidably detained, is now filling up at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail within a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, F. RENNER, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will have immediate dispatch. Has superior cabin and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain RENNER, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have her usual dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Tinley, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine brig ROBERTINE, F. DAVIS, Commander, having all her dead weight engaged, has only room for a few tons light freight, for which early application is necessary.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig SWAN, having undergone thorough repairs, and newly coppered, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 8th January.—The American clipper ship AMARANTH, T. JONES, Esq., commander, will positively sail as above. Can take a few tons of light freight if engaged for early.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The British-built barque FLORENCE will be despatched for the above port shortly. Intending passengers are requested to make application at once.
For rates of freight or passage (cabin only) apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street; or MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS for LIVERPOOL.—The magnificent clipper ship WHITE STAR, THOMAS C. KERR, commander, 2360 tons register, will be despatched from Hobson's Bay on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, 1859. As a passenger ship this splendid vessel is unsurpassed for comfort and speed. Her passages have been made with the greatest regularity, namely, in 75, 69, and 71 days respectively, and on her last voyage she ran 3267 miles in ten successive days—a performance never equalled by any ship afloat. A piano and library for saloon passengers [illegible] provided; as, also, all beds, bedding, &c. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of passage, and all other particulars, apply in Melbourne, to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO.; or, in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 1000 tons register, ALEXANDER [illegible]THIE, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and will sail early in January. Shippers of wool and intending passengers are reminded of the extraordinary sailing qualities of this conveyance, her three last voyages having been accomplished in 86, 82, and 89 days. The cabin accommodations are unsurpassed by any vessel on the berth.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—To sail in a few days, the GRANITE CITY, 800 tons, LEASK, commander, is now nearly full. First class passengers taken at £50 each. Wool received at Marsden's shed.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—LA HOGUE has disengaged one large after-cabin, and one side poop cabin, for which immediate application is necessary. Wool received at Marsden's wool shed. Will sail 14th January.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.
Two or three intermediate berths vacant.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The QUITO, 500 tons register, A1 for 13 years, now alongside the Circular Quay. This ship has the greater part of her cargo on board, and has room only for about 150 bales wool; excellent accommodation for a limited number of intermediate passengers.
Apply to MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years ship VIMEIRA, J. B. SWANSON, commander, is now fast filling up, and will sail between the 25th and 31st December. Has room for a few steerage passengers;
For terms of conveyance of whom, or freight, apply to the Commander, on board; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

THE DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons, HENRY NEATBY, commander, will sail for London on the 7th February, 1859.
For passage, apply to the commander, on board; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

RATES FOR POOP CABINS REDUCED to £60 and £50 each.—For LONDON.—Notice to Passengers.—The regular trader and first-class British clipper LIGHT OF THE AGE, 2100 tons, Captain S. BANES. This vessel is well-known as one of the finest ships employed in the trade between Sydney and London, and is noted not only for her remarkably fast-sailing qualities, but also for the superior accommodations she affords to first and second class cabin passengers. The cabins are fitted with every convenience, the saloons are light and well ventilated, and that for the accommodation of ladies is separate and distinct. The provisions, which are of the best quality, are supplied in the most liberal quantity; and she also carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and part of her light freight down, and engaged, will sail early in January. Her superior and comfortable accommodation are worthy the examination of intending passengers.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—Sailing regularly every month throughout the year. This well known and favourite line of clippers, belonging to Messrs. George Thompson and Co., and consisting of the fastest ships in the Australian trade, will leave Sydney as above.
Shippers are requested to take notice that, in order to ensure the necessary regularity, no cargo will be received alongside after the 25th of each month.
Intending passengers are requested to examine the superior accommodation of this splendid fleet. Passages can be secured for any desired month upon application to the agents.
DAMASCUS, 964 tons, ALEXANDER, will sail early in January.
WAVE OF LIFE, 913 tons, STUART, will sail in January.
WALTER HOOD, 918 tons, DONALD, will sail in February.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on or about the 20th January, the A1 clipper-ship LOCHIEL, [illegible] tons register, R. HADDEN, commander. Has good accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HADDEN, on board, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—With dispatch.—The fine A1 13 years Aberdeen-built clipper ship LEICHHARDT, R. BARRETT, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to the commander on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The new and beautiful A1 13 years clipper ship NOURMAHAL, Captain L. C. BRAYLEY, is far advanced in loading and will be quickly despatched. She is well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has cabin accommodations of the most superior order. A few intermediate passengers—for whom large and comfortable berths are provided—will be taken. She presents a conveyance unsurpassed for either shippers or passengers.
Apply to Captain BRAYLEY, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known and favourite first-class passenger ship SPEEDY, now under the command of Captain GEERE, will be shortly despatched. She is lying at the Circular Quay, and cabins should be early secured to prevent disappointment.
Apply to Captain GEERE, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class clipper schooner MIMMIE DYKE, Captain PHILLIPS, will be ready in a few days.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, 529 tons register, G. E. LEADLEY, commander.
WILLIS MERRY, and CO.
Exchange, 22nd December.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship MARY PLEASANTS, 768 tons register, MOORE GILCHRIST, commander. Has great height between decks, is thoroughly ventilated, and a very eligible vessel for safe conveyance of stock.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
Exchange, 22nd December.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the A1 barque BONNIE DOON, 216 tons, now lying at Towns' Wharf. Well adapted for colonial trade, as she carries a large cargo in a small draught of water. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TO SHIP JOINERS.—TENDERS will be received up to TUESDAY next, at noon, 28th instant, for the erection of a First-class Cabin for a new vessel. Apply at CUTHBERT'S Wharf, Darling Harbour.

PORT PHILLIP HEADS AGENCY: Established 1854.—W. H. FLOOD, Shipping and Commission Agent and Telegraph Reporter, begs to intimate to the merchants, &c., of Sydney, that he is prepared to execute all orders or commissions entrusted to his care for vessels, arriving or departing.
Charges:—When boat required...... £1 1 0
When no boat 0 10 6

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—Race for a Silver Cup, value 20 guineas, presented by a member of the Club, to be sailed for by the fourth-class yachts belonging to the Club.
The above race will take place on SATURDAY, the 8th of January, 1859. Yachts to be at their moorings off the Red Boy at Fort Macquarie, at a quarter to 1 o'clock, and to start by the 1 o'clock gun from the Fort. No sail to be hoisted until the gun is fired, all points and stations to be passed and rounded on the port hand.
The course to be from their moorings as above stated, round a Flag-boat moored off Manly Beach, back round a vessel in Farm Cove, thence round Shark Island, and back to the flag-boat off the Red Buoy.
Entrances will close on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of January, at half-past 5 o'clock, at the Club Rooms (Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street North).
The rules of the Club will be strictly adhered to throughout the race. By order,
WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY, secretary.
P.S.—A steamer having a band on board will be engaged for the occasion, to follow the yachts, and will leave the north-east end of the Circular Quay, at half-past 12 o'clock. Members of the Club admitted on board free; non-members by tickets, to be obtained from members of the Sailing Committee, or of the Secretary, at the Club Rooms daily, at half-past 4 o'clock. Gentlemen's tickets, 5s.; ladies' 2s. 6d. each.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—
PRESIDENT.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
TREASURER.
Mr. L. W. Hurford, No 191, Castlereagh-street.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Joseph Dyer, No. 25, Macleay-street.
COMMITTEE.
Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Messrs. D. Dickson, M. Fitzpatrick, Rev. H. J. H. Rose, Messrs. R. H. Hurford, J. Johnson, R. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, J. V. Lavers, W. Macdonnell, W. M'Donnell, J. Martin, F. L. S. Merewether, F. E. Sloper, Rev. G. H. Stanley, Messrs. F. M. Stokes, J. Waller, Rev. W. H. Walsh, Messrs. W. Wilkins, C. H. Woolcott.
This Society has been formed for the cultivation and practice of Vocal Music, and for the establishment of a school for instruction in part singing in Sydney. To this end the support of all persons competent to take part in Choral Music is earnestly invited, in order that an organised body of singers may be formed in Sydney capable of producing in their entirety the great works of the great masters of music. The rates of subscription fixed are as follow:—MEMBERS, who will have the privilege of admission for themselves and two lady friends to six concerts in the year, two guineas per annum. SUBSCRIBERS, with single admission to six concerts in the year one guinea per annum. ASSOCIATES, or singing members, who by virtue of their assistance in the chorus will be admitted free, and will have the advantage of a weekly practice in part singing under a competent chorus master. The use of the School-room in Castlereagh-street has been granted by the Rev. R. Allwood for one evening in each week gratuitously. This Society relies for its support on the acknowledged advantages which the cultivation of the arts confers on a people, and also on the broad and liberal basis on which it is founded, the only qualification for membership being the possession of a respectable character.
Members', subscribers', and associates' names will be received by the treasurer, Mr. L. W. HURFORD, 19, Castlereagh-street; or by the secretary, Mr. J. DYER, No. 25, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

PATRON, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
STEWARDS:
Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice
J. H. Plunkett, Esq., M.L.A.
The Honorable R. Campbell, M.L.A.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Hon. Speaker M.L.A.
The Honorable E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
The Rev. A. H. Stephen, B.A.
CONDUCTOR: Mr. Nathan.
It being in contemplation to get up a selection of vocal music on a grand scale in Sydney, in February next, in two parts, the first to consist of sacred music only, the second a juvenile entertainment of madrigals, catches, canons, &c., the funds to be applied exclusively for the benefit of the helpless inmates of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, those amateur bass, tenor, alto, or soprano singers who may be philanthropically disposed to volunteer their valuable aid in furtherance of this benevolent object, by taking part in the concerted pieces [in which upwards of two hundred children have been already instructed to join in chorus], are earnestly solicited to forward their names and address by post to Mr. Nathan, Byron Lodge, Randwick, who on the receipt of sufficient names will be happy to give his professional attendance in Sydney one night in every week for the necessary practice of the concerted pieces.

COOK'S RIVER RACES.—To come off on 27th December, for BOXING-DAY.
1. Race for all Hacks, for a new hogskin saddle and bridle. Heats. Entrance, £1. Four entrances or no race.
2. For all Ponies, not exceeding 14 hands high, that have never won an advertised prize, for a new hogskin saddle and bridle. Entrance, £1. Four entrances or no race.
3. For all bona fide Cart Horses known to be working on the road, for a new set of cart harness. Entrance, £1. Four entrances or no race.
Several Foot Races will come off during the day, and a variety of other amusements.
H. GEERING, Cook's River Inn, Cook's River.

CARDS OF ASHFIELD RACES.—Runners supplied, MONDAY MORNING, at C. BEAL'S, Simpson's Hotel.

ASSEMBLY BALL, to be held at the Light-house Hotel, Bathurst-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 29th. Mr. Crow's splendid English band is engaged for this occasion. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had from A. GRAY, at the hotel.

THE WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA will conclude with a Grand Ball in the evening, at the Rotunda, South Head Road. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. Dancing to commence at half-past eight, and conclude at two. A good band will attend.

DANCING and ENJOYMENT for the MILLION.—Grand Ball at the Rotunda, on BOXING NIGHT. This noble saloon will be open to the public, for this night only, at the reduced charge of 2s. 6d. for gentlemen; ladies free.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the Eye of JAMES PURCELL, or MAURICE POWER, from Kilfane, Ireland, please send your address to MICHAEL DWYER, Terminus Hotel, Adelaide.

IF JOHN PARCHMENT, who has been living in Sydney for forty years and upwards, will apply to JAMES PARCHMENT, of Chelmsford, England, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. It is possible he may have gone by the name of Amos since he has been in Sydney. Any person giving satisfactory information respecting him to Mr. NEWCOMBE or Mr. HASLER, of Castlemaine, will be rewarded for their trouble by Mr. Parchment, of Chelmsford, England.

IF MARY DUNN sends her address to Miss A. NICHOLSON, at O. Baldwin's, Esq., West Maitland, she will receive a letter from home.

JOHN ARNOLD, who arrived per ship Admiral Lyons, September 1857, can hear from his brother EDWARD, at 83, South Head Road, Sydney.

MRS. W. EVANS, there is an English letter for you at the Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-street.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of ELIZA LEWSE, she will get two Letters from her home friends, by calling upon Mrs. OLDFIELD, No. 164, Kent-street North, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—J. MUNGALL, the unrivalled Clown, from the Theatres Royal, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle, will appear THIS EVENING. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s. Private boxes, £2 2s.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN and LALLA ROOKH.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—LALLA ROOKH. The Princess—The Peri—The Troubadour.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN MUNGALL as Clown.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Miss ADA HART as Columbine.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Doors open at seven.

LUCKY HIT.—LALLA ROOKH. Lalla Rookh, Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—BOXING NIGHT.—The performance will commence with the admired drama, entitled MICHAEL ERLE; the LASS OF LICHFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—BOXING NIGHT.—First representation of the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP, or the GENII OF THE RING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—During the run of the PANTOMIME, the doors will be open at 7, and commence at half-past precisely.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The PANTOMIME will be supported by the acknowledged best Clown in the colonies, Mr. ANDREW TORNING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Miss JULIA MATTHEWS, as Columbine.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 precisely; to commence at half-past 7. Prices as usual. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BOXING NIGHT, December 27th, 1858.—The Great Attraction.—Professor ANDERSON'S extraordinary Drama of Magic in his Fairy Palace of Bewilderment.
Miss Anderson, the Retro-reminiscent Orthographist and clairvoyante, will perform the extraordinary feat of looking through an opaque sheet of metal, and describing whatever may be on the other side.
The Fairy of the Portfolio. Miss Flora Anderson, as miniature Jenny Lind, and "Bonnie Dundee."
In the Christmas Holidays, the great treat of Sydney will be Professor Anderson's Entertainment. It will be so arranged as to be:—
1st. A Pantomime, full of tricks, changes, harlequinade excitement, and transformations.
2nd. A Burlesque replete with drolleries, fairy effects, and [illegible] positions.
3rd. An Extravaganza, in which the wild, weird, wondrous, and whimsical, will all be combined.
4th. A Farce, redundant in farcicalities.
5th. A Monologue, and the most astonishing one ever produced.
6th. A Drawing-room Entertainment combining the elegant and the artistic.
7th. A Panorama, disclosing all the realms of Wonderland.
8th. A Ballet, in which the aerial assistants of Professor Anderson will disport themselves around him.
9th. A Melodrama, with most astonishing denouements.
10th. A Polytechnic Exhibition, with scientific wonders in hundreds.
11th. An Opera, in which Miss FLORA ANDERSON will be the prima donna in petto
12th. A Royal Entertainment, fit for monarchs, and which all the monarchs of Europe have already seen.

GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY, December 29th, and SATURDAY, January 1st.
The particulars will shortly be advertised of Professor ANDERSON'S Great Conundrum Contest, or Tournament of Wit.
Dress circle and stalls, 4s.; pit and upper circle, 2s. Private boxes £2 2s. and £1 11s. 6d. Box office open daily, from 11 till 4. Seats may be secured for every evening.

LYCEUM.—LALLA ROOKH.—It will be remembered by those who know Moore's poem that the episode of Paradise and the Peri forms the most attractive portion.
"One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Heaven stood disconsolate."
It may not be generally known that the cause of her disconsolate condition was that she—had not seen Professor ANDERSON! Be not so disconsolate, but see him on BOXING NIGHT.

LYCEUM.—ALADDIN and HIS LAMPS.—By a wave of the Wizard's wand, the exterior of the Lyceum on Boxing Day will be changed into Aladdin's Palace radiant with 2000 lamps.

LYCEUM.—GO TO THE LYCEUM ON BOXING NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The great Magic Drama, by Professor ANDERSON, in 15 acts and 51 scenes.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Professor ANDERSON, Wizard of the North—The Royal Magician.

CONCERT! CONCERT!—Bull and Mouth, Pitt and Market streets. Admission free. Four vocalists. Mrs. PLATT, pianist.

QUADRILLE PARTY, on MONDAY, December 27th instant. Madame FARRELLY will have a Quadrille party. 103, Elizabeth-street.

MADAME FARRELLY will have a Quadrille Party THIS EVENING, Monday, 103, Elizabeth-street North.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.—The Committee of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance having, by the kindness of Captain Williamson, had the Washington steamer placed at their disposal, intend making an excursion to one of those delightful, but neglected, spots in Middle Harbour, on MONDAY, January 3rd. A band will be provided, and every arrangement will be made by the Committee to give their friends and the public a great treat. Hot water will be provided gratuitously; lemonade and soda water can also be had. Visitors will please to understand that no intoxicating liquors will be allowed. Tickets, for the trip there and back, 2s. 6d.—children half-price—to be had at the following places:—Crouch's Bazaar, 542, George-street; Mr. R. Mountcastle, 319, George-street; Mr. H. B. Lee, Band of Hope Office, Pitt-street; Mr. John Palser, 644, George-street; Mr. Pratt, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. H. P. Palser, 102, South Head Road; Whittell's Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street; Mr. Holdsworth, Circular Quay; or any of the Committee. Early application for tickets is necessary, as only a limited number will be issued. The steamer will leave the Circular Quay at half-past 9 sharp.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, JOHN GEORGE CATLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

THE TEA MEETING at Burwood, THIS AFTERNOON, at five o'clock. Public MEETING after the tea, J. FAIRFAX, Esq., in the chair. A special train will leave Burwood at 9 p.m., calling at intermediate stations. Return tickets not available by this train. Tickets for the tea, 1s. 6d.

RAILWAY STATION at HASLAM'S CREEK.—Parties interested in the erection of a Station House in the above locality are requested to meet the Rev. J. J. THERRY and other proprietors of land in that neighbourhood on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1858, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m., at the Viaduct, Haslam's Creek, to devise means for accomplishing this object. GEORGE KING.
P.S.—By permission from the Railway Commissioners, the train will, for the convenience of passengers, stop at the viaduct at Haslam's Creek, both in going and returning from Parramatta.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE LICENSES.—A Court of Special Sessions for the granting of Licenses to Slaughter Cattle during the ensuing year, will be holden at the Central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th December instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GEORGE WARBURTON, Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Office, Sydney, December 18.

ASSESSMENT ON RUNS. Act 22, Vict. No. 17.—The resolutions passed at the Public Meeting on the 8th instant. The opinion of Mr. Martin, Q.C., the opinion of the Honorable Edward Broadhurst, Q.C., the opinion of the Honorable R. M. Isaacs, and a Petition against the Act, with fly leaves for signatures, have now been printed (1000 of each), together with 500 subscription lists, which will be ready for circulation on TUESDAY, the 27th instant; and it is to be hoped that, for the credit of New South Wales, all parties desirous of resisting the injustice and impolicy of this Act will exert themselves in the formation of local committees to procure signatures to the Petition, and subscriptions to defray expenses, to be forwarded to ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, treasurers, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 24th December.

CARANGARA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Carangara Copper Mining Company will be holden in the Company's Office, 77, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1859, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of giving instructions to the Directors in regard to future proceedings.
By order of the Board,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—A sale of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place on TUESDAY, the 11th January next, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's office, 214, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the 13th rule of the Society, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's office, 214, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th January next, at 4 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
December 27th.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the members of this Society will be held at the Office of this Society, 214, George-street, on MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for the election of two directors in the room of Messrs. M. Moriarty and G. W. Allen, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
December 27th.

MASONIC.—The Officers and Members of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 814, are informed that this lodge (adjourned to St. John's Day, the 27th December, 1858) stands further adjourned until TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, when the brethren are requested to be in attendance. By order of the W.M. J. F. HENEY, Secretary.

I. O. F., M. U., 3592.—Loyal United Brothers' Lodge.—Notice.—The above Lodge will hold its Financial MEETING on TUESDAY, December 28th. By order of JOSEPH GRAHAM, W. G.

FREEMASONRY.—St. John's Day.—The officers and members of the Australian Social Lodge, No. 260, are requested to meet at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp. J. ALLAN, secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, No. 548.—An adjourned MEETING, in commemoration of the Festival of Saint John, will be held, according to pristine usage, at high twelve, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 28th instant. ROBERT PHENNA, secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—The Provincial Grand Lodge. C.—A Meeting of the P. G. Lodge will be held on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Hall, in York-street, at high twelve, for the purpose of Installing W. M.'s of Lodges No. 518, 814, and "Robert Burns Lodge of Australia."
By order of the V. W. the D. P. G. M.,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Provincial Grand Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266.—Members are requested to meet at the Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock a.m. By order of the W.M. HENRY LUBECK, secretary.

FESTIVAL of ST. JOHN'S.—The members of Lodge of Fidelity, 267, are requested to attend at the Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 27th, at high 12, according to pristine usage, for the installation of officers. By order of the W.M. HENRY TERNOUTH, secretary.

TO MASONS.—The Members of the Operative Masons' Society are respectfully informed that the next MEETING is POSTPONED from Monday to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past seven o'clock. JOHN M. CUMMINS, secretary.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Monthly General Meeting of Members is POSTPONED from Monday, the 27th instant, to MONDAY following, the 3rd January. ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. Exchange, 23rd December.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—MONDAY, the 27th December (Boxing-day), being a customary Bank Holiday, is kept as a holiday by this Bank. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA. This Bank will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, for the usual half-yearly balance. EDWIN BRETT, Manager. Sydney, 24th December.

SAVINGS' BANK.—Monday, the 27th instant, being a general holiday, this Bank will be open on the following day (Tuesday) to make payments to depositors. Sydney, 25th December.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—The Annual Examination of the children will take place at the Institution, Randwick, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, commencing precisely at 2 o'clock.
The public are earnestly invited to attend.
Omnibuses will start from the corner of King and George streets at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with verbal and written delineations of character, given daily by Mrs. BEER, Practical Phrenologist, at her residence, No. 33, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' CLASSES.—ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.—PRIZES.—The Committee of the School of Arts beg to intimate the Examinations will be held in the month of January in all the subjects upon which class lectures have been given during the year.
That all students who have during any part of the year, attended any class in the institution are eligible for examination in such class.
That two prizes at least will be awarded in each class.
The new quarter has now commenced, and the classes are open to all persons desirous of instruction.
The following is a list of the classes in operation:—

Class.	Teacher.	Day and Hours of meeting.	Quarterly fee.
Latin	Rev. J. Woolley	Wed. and Sat., 7.30 p.m.	£1
French	Mr. Curtis	Mon. and Thurs., 7.30 p.m.	£1
Elocution	Mr. Connery	Wed. and Sat., 7.30 p.m.	£1
English grammar and composition	Ditto	Tues. and Fri., 7.30 p.m.	£1
Mathematics	Mr. T. S. Jones	Mon. and Thurs., 7 p.m.	£1
Drawing	Mr. J. Fowles	Tues. and Fri., 7 p.m.	£1
Vocal Music	Mr. C. Chizlett	Mon. and Thurs., 7.30 p.m.	12s. 6d. for 50 lessons.

Classes for German and Instrumental Music will be formed if a sufficient number of pupils offer themselves.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Secretary.
December, 1858.

SCHOOL OF ARTS LIBRARY.—It is particularly requested that members of this Institution having Books from the Library in their possession will return them forthwith. W. DAVIS, Librarian.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DEBATING CLASS.—The Annual Report will be received, and the election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year take place, on FRIDAY EVENING next. After which, if time permit, the following question will be discussed: "Is freedom of discussion beneficial?"

BALLOON.—Notice.—All ACCOUNTS with reference to the balloon are requested to be sent in THIS DAY, addressed to Mr CHARLES V. HOWARD, box office, Prince of Wales Theatre.

LAW.—Will be published in a few weeks, THE DISTRICT COURT'S ACT of 1858, with practical notes, an introduction, and appendix, containing the rules, forms, &c., and a copious index, by WILLIAM J. FOSTER, barrister-at-law, Sydney.

R. MOUNTCASTLE'S Hat Establishments will be CLOSED on BOXING DAY.

DOAK and KERR have removed from 197, Pitt-street, to 140, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

ELLIOTT'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wollongong.—Board and Apartments for Families and Gentlemen (superior). Terms moderate.

F. JONES, from Frodsham's, London, Watch and Chronometer Maker to the Queen and Royal Navy, 2, Hunter-street. Every description of watches and clocks skilfully repaired and cleaned. Watch glasses 1s.

GILCHRIST and GREIG, Commercial Brokers and Commission Agents, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne. Reference in Sydney, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

MR. SMART, Conveyancer, opposite the Exchange, Sydney, is instructed to lend small or large sums on mortgage of city or suburban property. Mortgage deeds and conveyances prepared in a few hours at £3 3s. and upwards, according to trouble.

MR. CECIL A. BECKE, Surgeon, has REMOVED his Dispensary to 59 Crown-street, a few doors from William-street. Private residence, Pine Cottage, 161, William-street.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. H. MARSH receives Pupils at his private residence, Potts' Point.

D. HARNETT, Broker, 13, Hunter-street, Sydney. 29th July, 1858.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418 George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED is a purchaser of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and other Produce; or will advance on the same, consigned to his friends, Messrs. H. E. and M. Moses London. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.—The undersigned are purchasers of this season's clip. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c., &c.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides. Circular Quay. ATKINSON, WRENCH and CO.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—GARLAND and BINGHAM are prepared to make liberal cash advances on the above goods if consigned to their friends—Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., London.

£5000 TO LEND on city freehold, in sums of from £100 to £1000. Apply DURHAM and IRWIN, 66, King-street West.

£50,000 ON MORTGAGE, 8 per cent. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

£10,000 TO LEND, in sums of £20 to £50, and upwards. R FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE.—ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND, on City Freehold Property. Apply to Mr. W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place Elizabeth-street.

CASH ADVANCED on deposit of deeds of properties for sale. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, corner of George and Jamison streets.

ALL PARTIES having claims on the undersigned are requested to send in their accounts as soon after the 31st December as possible. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

NOTICE.—The undersigned requests all claims against him to be sent in on or before the 31st instant for liquidation, and all parties indebted to him are requested to pay their respective accounts at once, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his solicitor for recovery. HENRY THOMPSON. Camden, 20th December.

NOTICE.—To the Inhabitants of Camden and Neighbourhood.—The undersigned intends, on the commencement of the year, sending his Teams regularly every week to Sydney, and will be able to bring goods at a lower rate than at present charged by the railway. HENRY THOMPSON. Camden, December 20th.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all accounts against ROBERT HUGHES, Builder, 369, Kent-street, Sydney, are requested to be forwarded for payment on or before the 12th January, 1859. And all outstanding bills in his favour are requested to be paid on or about the above date. If not paid, they will be placed in the hands of a collector to recover them.
ROBERT HUGHES, Builder, 369, Kent-street, Sydney. Sydney, December 23rd, 1858.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED not to purchase any Cattle with my brand, M N on off rump, with swallow tail ear mark on off ear, as no one is authorised to sell the same. My cattle are sometimes running at Yumaringbar and sometimes at Younabar. No person is entitled to the cattle above named but me. MICHAEL NIEL, Yumaringbar.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, JANE CONNOR, maiden name FLOOD, has left her home at Parramatta, and is now cohabiting with a man named BRAZIER, a carpenter by trade,—I hereby caution all persons not to harbour her, or give her credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. And, further, I hereby caution all persons not to sell any property of mine by her instructions; or purchase from her any property of mine; or advance her money on any deeds or documents she holds of mine, as I will not ratify the same. She is a native of Greenbrook, near Dublin, Ireland, and is about 27 years of age. Dated this 11th day of November, 1858. CHRISTOPHER CONNOR.

LOST, on Christmas Day, between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., THREE ONE-POUND NOTES. Any person returning the same to S. SMITH, 35, Elizabeth-street North, will be rewarded.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on Thursday Afternoon, 23rd instant, by a poor boy, between Gloucester and Hunter streets, a small Brown Paper Parcel, containing a single Stone Brilliant Ring, set in open claw, plain shank, and a gold albert chain with key seal. Apply to E. BECKMANN, 340, George-street.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, on Friday night, between the Haymarket and King-street, about Eighty Pounds in notes, as follows:—Twentys, Tens, Fives, and Ones, tied in a white handkerchief. The numbers are known. The finder by returning the same to JAMES TUNKS, Picton Arms, Haymarket, will get the above reward. Sydney, December 27.

£10 REWARD.—Whereas, some person or persons, on the mornings of Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th December instant, did cut and carry away a quantity of coppice wood from the enclosures at Nelson Bay, near Waverley, the property of Mr. FALCONER, a reward of Ten Pounds will be paid to any one who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders, to Messrs. GURNER and ROBBERDS, solicitors, George-street, Sydney. 24th December.

£15 REWARD.—LOST or STOLEN, from Mr. J. Wakely's Booth at the Centipede Rock, Outer Domain, a Gold Hunting WATCH and CHAIN, with Two Keys attached; maker's name, Dent, No. 29191. Any person having found the same will receive £5, or £15 on conviction of the thief. J. WAKELY, Bull and Mouth, Pitt and Market streets.

A LADY, of domesticated habits, is desirous of entering a family in which she would be received as one of its members, and would undertake the education of the junior branches, including music; country not objected to. References given and required. Address W. W., 3, Myles buildings, Cumberland-street.

REQUIRED, a good General Servant—one who can iron. 101, Cumberland-street.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS, willing to join the advertiser, with £30 to £50. Address L., HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—Overseer wanted, for a newspaper and jobbing office, in the country. Apply to ARTHUR CUBITT, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street.

TEAMS Wanted for Queanbeyan and Bathurst. JOHN FRAZER, No. 95, York-street.

WANTED, a little girl, to assist in housework. Apply after 10, at Piltdown Cottage, Castlereagh-street, Redfern.

WANTED, Bushmen and Fencers. Apply to PETER JONES, Cabramatta, near Liverpool.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, sitting room and bedroom, for a lady and servant. Address F. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a detached Cottage, containing four rooms. Apply to A, Mr. Clarkson's, next to Australian Joint Stock Bank.

WANTED, Two Men, to carry Bill-boards. Apply early, Rotunda, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Watchman; none but a steady man need apply. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a steady Man for the Ginger-beer business, and to take charge of a horse and cart. Good references required. Apply to Mrs. PARKER, Macquarie-lane, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, a sober, trustworthy Man, to sell and deliver milk. Apply 277, Castlereagh-street.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, 25th December, 1858.

CHRISTMAS is as merry a season in Australia as in Europe, notwithstanding the great difference in the climate. The past week, therefore, has, as is usual at this period of the year, been rather bare of noteworthy events. Most people are too jolly just before and after Christmas to attend either to politics or business so closely as usual.

There has, however, been a renewal of the struggle commenced last week in reference to the refusal of the Assembly to vote a supplement to the schedule for public worship. There seems, nevertheless, every probability that this decision, unpalatable as it is, will be sustained; also that it is to be regarded, as we had already presumed, but as the forerunner of a measure for sweeping away wholly and for ever the system of granting State support to particular churches. In reply to a question put to him upon this subject, the Premier has pledged himself—should he remain in office and should time permit it—to bring forward a bill next session for the purpose of knocking the system on the head.

The Estimates have been gone into, and considerable progress has been made in them. At present, however, both Houses of Parliament stand adjourned for a week, in order to give hon. members who live at a distance from Sydney, some chance of passing their Christmas comfortably at home. It seems most probable that the Estimates will pass pretty much as they have been drawn, for although many items have been discussed, no material change has been made, except as to the proposed extra vote for public worship, which we have already alluded to. It was proposed by Mr. Hay to limit the amount of supplies to such as would suffice to carry on the Government for the first six months of 1859. The plain object of this proposition was to compel an early summoning of the New Parliament. There can be little doubt that Mr. Cowper and his colleagues would feel themselves quite competent to carry on the business of the country without the aid of a Legislature, and with supplies voted for the entire year, they will at all events have a tether which will reach until next winter. The motion of Mr. Hay was, however, negatived on division, by a majority of 19 to 13.

In the Upper House a bill has been introduced, and read a first time, for rendering the evidence of the first wife admissible in prosecutions for bigamy. The bill for the appointment of a fourth Judge has also passed its second reading, and will, there can be no doubt, be sent to the Assembly. But, by the latter House it will, we feel equally convinced, be rejected. The solution of this difficulty seems to be, as we have already pointed out, that which is contained in Mr. Plunkett's bill—a removal of Mr. Justice Milford to Sydney, and the disposal of Moreton Bay business by periodical commissions of assize.

Movements are still going on in several of the suburbs, both for and against the organisation of local municipalities. At Balmain, there are petitions getting up on both sides. At Waverley, the proposal to incorporate has found favour, but it has been thought desirable that it should be included within the Randwick municipality, and a committee has been appointed to carry on the necessary negotiations with that view. No one seems yet to have thought of the probable expediency of making Paddington, also, a ward of the same municipality; but, situated as it is with regard to Waverley and Randwick, the propriety of such a step ought, at all events, to be considered.

The Church of England Conference within the bishopric of Newcastle has closed, and a draft bill has been adopted, not materially differing from that agreed to in Sydney.

Annual meetings of the Parramatta Church Society and of St. Philip's Parochial Association were held on Monday.

The City Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Chambers and Co. to erect for £1960 the proposed new baths for the accommodation of females. These are to be upon the site formerly occupied by Mrs. Bigge's baths, in the Outer Domain, which has been leased to the Corporation for twenty-one years, with this view, by the colonial Government. The plans are excellent. The baths will be large, well-ventilated, thoroughly private, and well secured against the access of sharks or other large fish.

A letter, under the signature of "Colonus," appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday, which will, we hope, attract attention in the proper quarters. It has reference chiefly to the illegal retention of seats in the Executive Council by persons who have been ministers but are so no longer. This is the second time the question has been raised, and, we believe, by the same writer; but it has been left unsettled. We agree with "Colonus," that this tacit retention of the Executive Councillorship by ex-Ministers is plainly illegal. Unless it is fairly grappled with, it will, sooner or later, in all probability, lead to some great difficulty. But the task of thus grappling with it will be an unpleasant one. So unpleasant, that it is questionable whether any member of the Assembly will be found with sufficient moral courage to do so effectually. But while we agree with "Colonus" upon this point, we do not endorse his opinions as to the amount of pension to be granted to ex-Ministers, as to the necessity that the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Department of Justice should be a barrister or an attorney, and as to the salary which should be attached to that office. These points would require some further consideration.

The "Australasian" balloon did not ascend last Monday, as announced, having been torn during the process of inflation. The accident, however, was, upon the whole, perhaps a fortunate one, as it blew a strong westerly wind all day. It is hard to see how the aeronauts could have avoided the alternative of being carried out to sea, or of descending at great hazard of life and limb, among the scrubby and broken country lying towards the South Head. An ascent was effected yesterday, but the balloon catching some of the lofty buildings in the vicinity, came down in Phillip-street. The balloon itself seemed a good deal damaged, but the occupants of the car were fortunately unhurt.

THE CABLE CELEBRATIONS AT NEW YORK.—The comments of the *Times* upon the cable celebrations of New York have called out responses from most of the New York Press. The *Herald* says,—"The cool assurance with which the English journals claim that everything is done by 'English science, English art, and English men,' is extremely refreshing. We have not space to descend to the minor points in the field of telegraphic discovery and development, and therefore confine our remarks to the major ones. Franklin, an American, was the first to bottle up the lightning. When electricity first began to be used by the *savans* as a means of communication, the American Government was the first to apply public money to the experiment, and no sooner was it demonstrated, than the American people took hold of the telegraph, and applied it to all the practical arts of life to an extent that is not yet equalled in any country. When an Atlantic telegraph was talked about, Field, an American, at once went to work to put it into practical operation. The charters and grants from the several states and provinces were procured by him, and American capital, skill, and enterprise perfected the telegraphic communication with Newfoundland. Then he went to England with large subscriptions to the ocean line, and in getting the rest of the money from English capitalists, he had to accept English stupidity with it, and cede to them the management. English stupidity failed to lay the cable, and a year was lost. An American was then made general manager; he got an American mechanic to invent new machines for paying it out, and on the first trial disaster came. Then the English directors insisted upon giving up the enterprise, and selling out at a great sacrifice. Three Americans, Field, Peabody, and Lamson, insisted that the thing could be done and should be done. There was no such word as fail for them. The English stockholders reluctantly consented, and some of them sold out at 70 per cent. loss. Not an American share was put in the market. They went to work and laid the cable. Then English stupidity must have the working of it, for it had stipulated for that when it put in its money. The English electricians went to work with the cable and failed. They have to give it up to Americans again, and as soon as the American instruments can be conveyed to Trinity Bay the cable will be set at work, and America and Europe placed in daily communication. Thus the whole thing in its practical performance is an American enterprise from beginning to end. And the result will be that it will pour a flood of American ideas into England and all Europe that it will give a new life to the men of work, and raise them in the scale of social and political influence far above the gilded butterflies of a worthless and selfish aristocracy."

TARRABANDRA.—6th December. Bright bay filly, ?L over JJ near shoulder, like DN reversed and conjoined off thigh, illegible brand off shoulder, star and snip in face, 3 years old. Light bay gelding, H No. 2 over YA near shoulder, H No. 3 off shoulder, sore foot. Chesnut colt, like WW near side neck; damages and driving 15s. To be sold on 6th January.

WAGGA WAGGA.—11th December. Brindle cow, J sideways and G off rump and ribs. Red cow, like AG over WE off rump, 3W near rump. Brown and white ox, 4 over C near ribs, like to (large) off loin, TY near rump. Red ox, O near loin, W over B sideways off thigh, 2 on shoulder. Strawberry ox, TY off rump, like WP conjoined near loin. To be sold on 10th January.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN OF LIVERPOOL.

(*From the Times, 16th October.*)

ON Thursday there was held, in the Amphitheatre, in connection with the Association of Social Science, an interesting evening meeting, to which the working-classes had been specially invited. The Association, it would seem, feeling the necessity of the co-operation of the working-classes to insure the success of the greater part of the objects which it has in view, devised this meeting as a means for bringing themselves into communication with the working men of Liverpool on the subject of "Social Science," and for taking their opinion upon those branches of it which relate particularly to their improvement.

In order that the gathering should be confined as exclusively as possible to those for whom it was designed, a small sum was charged for admission—6d. to the boxes, and 3d. to the pit and gallery—and the greater part of the tickets were intrusted for distribution to the officers of the different trades unions in the town. So great was the desire to be present that a day or two before the meeting the tickets were selling readily among the working men themselves at a premium of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. The large theatre, which is calculated to hold from 3000 to 4000 people, was filled in every part at least an hour before the chair was taken, and from the appearance of the audience it may be fairly stated that the means taken to insure the attendance of the working classes had been perfectly successful, shirt-sleeves and corduroy-jackets were in the ascendant, and in many cases the men had brought their wives and children with them to listen to the advice of the great "Parliament orators." During the interval which elapsed between the opening of the doors and the commencement of the proceedings very good opportunities were afforded of ascertaining the estimation in which the leading men of Liverpool are held by their humble fellow-townsmen. For instance, Dr. Hugh M'Neile, who was one of the earliest arrivals on the stage which was set apart for visitors, was received with great applause. On the other hand, the appearance of Major Gregg, the chief constable of the borough, provoked such a storm of disapprobation that the gallant gentleman was forced to beat a speedy retreat behind the wing. Several of the leading aldermen and town-councillors whose names are identified with efforts for the improvement of the condition of the working classes were loudly cheered. The chief honours, however, were reserved for Lord Brougham and the other distinguished visitors who made their appearance on the stage at seven o'clock. Mr. Alderman Holme, the deputy-mayor, took the chair, and after a few prefatory remarks, called on

Lord Brougham, who said,—I do assure you that it is impossible for any one to feel more gratified than I do at witnessing this most splendid assembly, at seeing such a collection of the working men of this great town—gathered together from no party view, from no sectarian principle, but for the purpose of working out their own improvement by helping those who have principally, and I will add entirely, that improvement at their heart. (Hear, hear.) That this sight is most splendid, magnificent in every view, I need not add. My excellent friend, the son of a late member of yours, Lord Sandon—came to me in the other room and said, "Only come and look at it; you never saw anything equal to it." (Applause.) And no doubt it is a magnificent sight, outwardly speaking, even if there were nothing except what one sees and hears; yet there is everything else in what one knows and feels and infers in this great meeting. That I should have a peculiar delight in coming once more among you is not to be wondered at (hear, hear), for it is now, I fear, towards half-a-century—it is six-and-forty years—since my original connexion with Liverpool began, when I was candidate to represent it in Parliament, and was unhappily defeated. (Laughter.) But I know not that I feel more gratification in meeting those who afterwards were my constituents—I mean in Yorkshire—than I now do in seeing those who, I believe, would very fain have been my constituents. (Hear, hear.) From my experience as a working man, I have derived that which is my conviction and unalterable opinion with respect to the value of labour, and with respect to the inexpressible value of hard work through life, in all its forms and in all stations; that has been the result of my own personal experience. (Hear, hear.) But I have derived also one or two other lessons of the same kind, and one or two of which I would remind you. Nothing is good in excess—not even hard work. Heaven forbid that I should say one single word in behalf of idleness, but hard work, without any relaxation, I object to, upon the old principle, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Hard work should be interrupted by fit and reasonable relaxation, but that recreation ought to be of a kind which is not merely harmless, innocent, but of itself improving—(cheers)—as it may be. There is relaxation in reading even that which is in itself not meant to teach any science, or any art, or even history, or even biography. There is a relaxation of an innocent, and it may be made of an innocent sort, by reading that which merely entertains and amuses. Far better pass your time in such relaxation, to avoid the listless vacuity of unoccupied hours while resting from your work; far better that than even reading ghost stories, or stories of murder (hear) which do no good whatever, except to harden the feelings. Far, infinitely far better than to have recourse to other courses which I only name to abominate and abhor—drinking and dissipation. (Cheers.) There is another great maxim which I have always inculcated upon my excellent friends of the working classes, to make your labour available by doing one thing at a time, and never beginning to do one thing until you have finished the other. (Hear, hear.) Let me remind you of what was said by one of the great statesmen of a former age—one of the De Witts of Holland—a man who could go through such an enormous amount of work as a statesman, a philosopher, and a literary man, that nobody could tell how he found time for it all, as his day was but twenty-four hours like our own, and no more. They asked him how he did it, and his answer was, "I have only two rules—to do one thing at a time, and never to put off until to-morrow what I can do to-day." I recollect upon one occasion quoting that maxim of De Witt's to my friends in Manchester, and I felt bound to add that another great Minister of another country, a Frenchman, held a very opposite doctrine, and declared he made it a rule never to do to-day what could be done to-morrow. (Laughter.) No doubt Talleyrand used to be laughed at for that absurd proposition; but he used to give, over and over again, instances in which he might have answered despatches or applications to-day, but putting them off a couple of days or so the applications were withdrawn, and he had no occasion to answer at all. (Laughter.) But these were excepted cases; his rule was the worst rule, and De Witt's rule was the better. There is another thing to be very much considered by working men. Your time is your money. It is common saying of political economy, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." So I say, as time is your money, "Take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves." (Hear, hear.) These are the results of long and intimate acquaintance not only with labour by my own experience, but of labour by my observation of and communication with others; and those results I deemed it my duty to bring before you on the present occasion. But that I should begin to enter upon a discussion of the great advantages which all classes have derived from the progress of liberal, sound, and enlightened polity in this country—that I should proceed to give you a lecture upon free-trade, against the follies which now appear to be abandoned on all hands, and given up as obsolete, is wholly and entirely out of the question. You know these things as well as I do. You feel them, perhaps, more intimately than I do. You yourselves are best able to estimate and to ascertain the value of the sound and liberal views which have lately governed the State, and, therefore, I shall not enter further upon a subject so wholly unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) We now are in a state of things which excludes the violence of parties, whether in the church or in the State. Let us improve that calm—that blessed calm—by promoting, to the best of our endeavours, to the utmost of our means, in all respects and in all its branches, the great cause of the improvement of the people. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. Russell, who was next called upon by the chairman, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said,—Ladies and gentlemen,—In addressing you I hardly know what language to use, because, although I stand here on the boards of a theatre, yet we are not in a similar position to the actors who usually appear here, who, if they have acted a favourite part with success, go on for 40 or 50 nights repeating the same part. If I were to repeat to you the opening address which I made to the institution the other day I am sure that, instead of the applause which the actor receives, you would be very apt to hiss me off the stage. (Laughter.) Nor, gentlemen, in addressing the working classes, do I wish to appear to address anything like a lecture to them; still less to preach to them. Nor would it be consistent with the high notions which I entertain of the understanding of the working men of this country if I were to attempt to flatter them. (Hear, hear.) My sole object is, in following my noble and learned friend, to speak upon the same text that he has spoken, and to say that we are here, not to lecture, not to preach, not to dictate, but to work together with the working classes towards an object which we believe is good for rich and poor alike, for the highest and the poorest in the land. (Cheers.) And it is my earnest hope that you will leave this place fully persuaded that the objects which the association has in view are objects that deeply concern you, and with regard to which it is your duty, as it will be your interest, to give your assistance. (Hear.) I feel most deeply that unless you do so, that unless public opinion favour us, unless the opinion of the working classes go with us, our labour would be utterly vain, and our different departments would entirely fail. We were to-day engaged in several departments. One was with regard to the improvement of the law, and various suggestions were offered for making law courts more efficient and more useful. Now that, gentlemen, I conceive is an object that will be useful to the whole community. In this object, as in every other that pertains to the well-being of the people, we cannot go a step without recognising the hand of my Lord Brougham. (Great cheering.) And, gentlemen, if I may use an illustration upon this subject, it occurs to me to mention that, when two great generals were carrying on war against each other,—Turenne on the one side, and the Prince of Condé on the other,—the Prince of Condé had been for some time absent many hundred miles away. There came an alarm at night, and Turenne was told that one of his cantonments was on fire. He went out to see it, and he found that such was the activity of the enemy that one cantonment after another was set on fire, till there was a whole circle of fire around him. He said at once, "The Prince of Condé must have arrived;" and what he said with regard to the art of war, with regard to that art of destruction, I say to you with regard to the arts of peace, that when you find some work that is beneficial to mankind, and that has made progress, you may say with truth, "Lord Brougham must be here—he must be the leader." (Cheers.) I proceed, gentlemen, to another object which eminently concerns the working classes,—I mean the object of the sanitary department, which is in our days called "sanitary reform." Among other evils that we have suffered from in this country has been the very bad state of the dwellings of the working classes. (Hear.) In many respects individual landlords and corporations have been able to do much to remedy that state of things, but it requires the diligence of the working-classes to further and complete that work; and I must say, not intending, as I have said, to flatter the working classes, that it behoves them—those who are in the receipt of good wages—to make provision sufficient that they may be able to maintain their families in comfort, and to obtain dwellings where they can live decently and in peace; for nothing I am sure concerns the welfare of the community more—nothing concerns the health of the community more—nothing concerns the morality of the community more, than that there should be good and wholesome dwellings for all the working classes of this country. (Cheers.) That again is one of the objects of this association. It is one of the objects of the association to make our towns healthy, and to improve their condition. A friend of mine in London, Mr. Charles Pearson, has long meditated on a plan which, at all events, does great credit to his ingenuity and benevolence,—and that plan is, by means of the railroads, to take those of the working men who receive high wages a few miles out of London; and there, he says, they would obtain a cottage and a garden in pure air for little more than half the rent which they pay now for a miserable lodging in the midst of the city of London. (Cheers.) We are not to say at once that these things are practicable, and that they ought to be adopted; but we have an association, in order that we may meet and compare one another's notions; and it is by means of such associations, and by means of their being spread in different parts of the country, that we may ascertain what is practicable, and what will be useful upon this subject. (Hear.) Now, with regard to another matter, the matter of education, I trust that great improvements will be made upon that subject. But, at the same time, in any improvements in education we must take care to preserve the freedom, political and religious, which every individual of this country enjoys. (Hear.) There must be no attempt to curb that freedom of conscience which is one of our best privileges, and to which we owe the great progress that we have hitherto made. But I cannot mention the subject of education without referring to the munificent gift which has been made by a citizen of your own town. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, there was, in the palmy days of Florence, a merchant prince whose vessels sailed over the world—whose returns every year made him richer and richer, and who built churches, who founded galleries, and who established a great library for the benefit of the citizens of Florence; but that merchant prince, while he did this, aimed a fatal blow at the liberties of his country. (Hear, hear.) But you have a merchant prince among you who, while he founds a magnificent library, would do everything he could to promote and enlarge the liberties of his country. (Loud and protracted cheering.) I trust that in that library you will find materials both for instruction and for amusement—that you will see how the freedom of this country was built up, how its independence was asserted; how brave men of former times, when the Stuarts endeavoured to establish a despotism, stood up against that despotism and sacrificed their lives in behalf of that freedom; and thus you will perceive the inheritance that we have attained. (Cheers.) You will find, on a survey of this country, that there is much to be said that may fill us all with admiration. You see a sovereign reigning over a portion of the human race that may be counted at 200,000,000. You see the State here and in India in the enjoyment of £100,000,000 of revenue. But placed opposite to that picture you see crowded dwellings, many people suffering from poverty: others suffering from their own vices; education but partially established; laws obsolete and imperfect, and sometimes ignorantly administered; much to reform and much to improve. It will be your duty, while you have this inheritance—while you are justly proud of this inheritance—to improve all those institutions, to amend the defects which exist in them. And allow me to say here, what I have said elsewhere, that if we are vigilant and careful, that if the richer classes and the working classes, and the whole community, put their shoulders to the wheel, in order to improve our society, I can see no reason to apprehend the decline of this great State. A friend of mine—a learned historian whom all the world admires—I mean Lord Macaulay, has given us the picture of a New Zealander, who is sitting upon a broken arch of London bridge, and who is looking at the ruins of St. Paul's. Now, I beg to dispute this fancied picture altogether. (Cheers.) I don't see why it ever should happen. I think that our citizens of London, if they found an arch of London-bridge out of repair, would be very apt to restore it (laughter), and if they found that St. Paul's was not in so good a state as it ought to be, they would be all ready, by funds which would be at their disposal, to restore the beauty and grandeur of that edifice. And so with regard to our political, our social, and our moral institutions. I believe that if we will but be vigilant, if we will but see that, while the imperfections of human nature in the very progress of civilisation bring evil after evil upon us, if we take care to have a remedy against each of these evils, if we improve, as we have been doing, the health of the community, the education of the community, the general welfare and improvement of the community—I believe, I say, that if we attend to those things, this country, so far from decaying, has greater and brighter times to look to than she ever has had before. (Cheers.) It may be that those times may not be times of war. We may not have those laurels to gain in the field, and on the sea which we have hitherto acquired. It may please God to give us times of peace; but, whether they be times of war or times of peace, I trust that this great nation—consisting as it does of its various classes, but mainly depending upon the basis of the working men of this country—may, with the blessing of God go on and prosper, and carry to the latest generation the name of free England. (The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheering.)

The Earl of Shaftesbury next addressed the meeting. The noble lord said, he would keep to the point for which he was invited to Liverpool, and, having had assigned to him the presidency of the section of public health, he would give them the result of some years' experience and the result of some years' observation in that important matter. Sanitary science, as it was called, was related not only to their physical but to their spiritual and moral rights and advantages. (Cheers.) Every man could best take care of his own life and his own house. But did the working classes do so? That they did not do so was manifest to every one who would perambulate the streets and the lanes and corners of the residences of many thousands of the working population. He wished to impress upon them the very serious consequences that were brought on by this state of things, which arose in great measure from the neglect of others, but occasionally from their own neglect. Ill health, on an average, would deprive them of 30 days' toil a year, and, estimating this at 2s. each day, there would be an average loss of 60s., a sum more than sufficient to cover a hundred rates that might be levied in the town for the institution of many things that would be greatly to their advantage, which would cover any additional rent that might be demanded from them for a superior house in a more eligible situation. The besetting curse of an enormous body of the working population of the country was the habit of drinking. The sanitary condition, however, of many of the localities and dwelling places in which they lived, the want of fresh air, water, and everything wholesome and refreshing to body and mind, was the main cause of the addiction to drink of hundreds of thousands of the working population. It was the duty of those who were in independence and power to alleviate those evils by all means within their reach; and it was the duty of the working men to co-operate with them in removing a state of things so utterly pernicious to themselves and their children in body and soul. Among the first of their demands should be a cleanly and wholesome house. If, then, they would have a tidy house to retire to after their toil, with everything that could charm and honour domestic life—if they would have their home their nest, their best refuge and sweetest joy—they must have each of them a wife who not only knew her duty, but was a keeper at home. (Cheers.) They could have no cleanly and happy homes unless their homes were constantly watched by the superintending care, the thrifty supervision, and the deep and affectionate interest of the wives of their bosoms and the mothers of their children. (Cheers.) One of the great moral effects arising out of this physical improvement would be that they would have wives who would be keepers at home; who would institute within their houses every economy; who, by their care of the children, would save them an infinite sum year by year in doctors' bills; and who, above all, would do that which no system of national education, no system of private teaching, nothing but the superintending care and eye of the mother, could do—give to her children that solemn, serious parental, domestic moral training, which was the foundation of every practical virtue here on earth, and which was the secondary and practical instrument and guide on their way to heaven. (Cheers.) No doubt there were many things which the working classes could not do for themselves, but they must bear in mind that there were other things which they could do for themselves, and they must not be looking on all occasions to the law to assist them. They must not depend upon the law,—they must depend upon their own exertions. (Hear, hear.) The law could not do much, and the law ought not to do much for the working classes. (Hear, hear.) The law ought to go no further than remove obstacles and impediments in their way, but the working classes ought to do everything that they could to avail themselves of the advantages given them, to turn the information offered them to account, and to co-operate in rendering their town the abode of health. If they did not, all the energies of the authorities and benevolent men would be of no avail, and working men would remain in the condition in which they were to the end of time. He hoped that the advice which had been given would be received in the spirit in which it was given. He hoped that in all their pursuits the working classes would never cease their efforts to raise themselves in the scale of society. He cared not how high their aspirations might be. Let them be aspirations to rule their native city—aspirations to take part in the government of the country. The hereditary institutions of the land (said the noble earl, in conclusion) were never so safe as when they were refreshed and strengthened by large importations from the working and the middle classes (cheers); and if there is anything that distinguishes the institutions of England, more especially the hereditary part of them, from surrounding nations, it is that you number now in the House of Lords as many descendants of men who have worked at the plough or the loom as those who count their descent from the Plantagenets, and quarter upon their arms I know not how many griffins and I know not how many bald-tailed dogs. (Hear, hear.) Then let your aspirations be as high as they may—aspire to everything this world can give. God forbid I should attempt by any word of mine to repress your noble ambition. All I ask is this, that when you are endeavouring by every effort in your power—by all the development of your moral, physical, and intellectual energy—to raise yourselves and yours in the scale of society in which you were born, of the kingdom of which you are all subjects,—ever bear in mind that this is but a subordinate effort to that far greater, higher, and everlasting one before you; and that, when you seek to be a great and honoured citizen of this mighty empire you must labour above all to attain unto the city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Carlisle (who wore the Star and Riband of the Garter) was next called upon by the Chairman, and, the applause with which he was greeted having subsided, he said, We have all been made so much of working men this week that I am inclined to think that it is time for a little rest—("Hear," and a laugh); and, as I am sure that my noble friend who has just addressed you with such true and earnest feeling thinks it one of the chief glories of his useful and honoured life to have passed the Ten Hours' Bill, I call to mind that it is more than ten hours ago since I took my seat to hear papers about schools and prisons, and I, therefore, feel inclined to come before you like an insolvent and claim "the benefit of the Act." (A laugh.) My reason for not declining to come, as I might have wished, and (to adopt an expression natural to the place where I stand) to have made my exit rather than my entrance, was my desire to show the real respect I feel for the body of the working classes of the land. (Cheers.) I think that it would be great flattery to any class or any set of men to assign to them an exclusive share of those acts and qualities which together make up the staple of our English greatness. (Hear.) We have a generous and manly gentry—(hear)—we have liberal and princely merchants—(hear)—we have a distinguished literature, deep thinkers, sparkling writers, graceful poets; we have eminent men in the learned professions; and we have the bravest of soldiers and sailors—(hear, hear)—but I still feel that it is the large, deep foundation of the working classes which is ever supplying the raw material of this costly fabric of our wealth, our enterprise, and our fame—which is all the time feeding all the other classes, and sending out its shoots and suckers among them. (Cheers.) And so, whatever may be the lustre of our arms, whatever may be the brilliancy of our genius, whatever may be the enterprise of our capitalists, whatever may be the wealth of our nobles, whatever may be the reverence that surrounds all our institutions, and guards our throne, yet I should not feel easy as to their safety and their permanence if I did not think that there was at the same time beneath them and around them a sound, well disposed, order-loving, working population. But, gentlemen, if it be true that the working classes hold so important a place, let them bear in mind that their duties are on a corresponding scale. (Hear, hear.) I have told you how sincere my wish is to honour those who uphold our frame of society, and secure to me, among others, the many advantages which it gives me. But while I honour them let them prove themselves worthy of that honour. (Hear, hear.) The poet well says—

Honour and shame from no condition rise;

and he adds as truly,—

"Act well your part, 'tis there true honour lies."

(Cheers.) Now, every class and every man in this country has his part, which he may act well and gain honour by so doing. You have a ready heard many to-night, and there are others around me, both among your visitors and among your townsmen, qualified to give you good advice, from platforms, from pulpits, from lecture rooms, from daily converse and intercourse, by their wise precepts, by their bright example, still, feel more than anything that the chief part to be played in building up your own character, and making out your own destinies, rests with yourselves. I agree with my noble friend that what I should be inclined to say was our besetting fault or crime as a nation is drunkenness; and what I feel to be the main source of discomfort and unhappiness to us all as men is the want of contentment, with what we have and what we are. (Hear.) Therefore, if I were addressing any large body of my countrymen, I should be tempted to say,—"As you value your body's health and your mind's peace and your soul's good, be sober." (Cheers.) But if I were speaking to any one of you as man to man, I should be tempted to say,—"I do not suspect you, my honest friend, of any such degrading and besotting taste as the love of drink; but while you do your best to earn your bread and improve your mind, and to raise yourself in the scale of life—for these, as my noble friend has told you, are proper and legitimate aims for every one—cast out at once for ever from your breast the gnawings of envy and the restlessness of discontent." Few of us, I believe, have any notion how much happier we might all be if we would only let ourselves be so. The mind, the imperial mind of man, makes its own atmosphere; and life, that great responsible gift of our Creator, decides its own history—(cheers);—and as I have referred you to the many living oracles of advice open for your benefit, I will only, in conclusion, cite one dead oracle, our great moralist, Dr. Johnson, who has said in noble lines, which have always seemed me to comprise all philosophy, all morality, and all religion:—

"Pour forth thy fervors for a healthful mind—
Obedient passions, and a will resigned—
For love, that scarce collective man can fill—
For patience, sovereign o'er transmuted ill—
For faith, that panting for a happier seat,
Counts Death kind Nature's signal for retreat.
These goods He grants, who nothing grants in vain—
These goods He grants who grants the power to gain—
With these celestial wisdom calms the mind,
And makes the happiness she does not find."

(Loud cheers.)

Lord Sandon, M.P., also addressed the meeting, inculcating on the working men the expediency of cooperating in the objects of the association, since no real advantage could be expected from its labours until the opinion of the working classes had been first taken and their aid secured. To those who might ask what business the upper classes had to meddle with matters which perhaps more closely affected the interests of the working classes, his answer was that when the country had put the mark of a title upon some man who had exemplified the success of labour in arms, at sea, at the bar, or in the senate, it was as much as to say "The country knows you have talents and capacity; we will acknowledge that capacity; but in so doing we require that you shall consecrate your life and the life of your descendants, you shall consecrate the wealth which you have earned to the good of all your countrymen; that you shall use that leisure; that you shall use those opportunities of instruction, of knowledge, which that wealth and that leisure give you, for your fellow-countrymen's good."

The Chairman then announced that a working man had requested permission to propose a vote of thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen who had addressed them that evening. It was not intended to have passed any resolutions, but as this was quite a spontaneous act on the part of the working man in question, and as it evinced so much good feeling, he thought that they must depart from their original design, and allow the motion to be proposed. (Loud cheers.)

Daniel Guy then came forward, and was received with immense cheering by his fellow-workmen. His hard hands and somewhat swart appearance clearly indicated that he was what he professed to be—one of the sons of daily toil. He spoke with considerable fluency and animation, and in a rather broad Lancashire dialect. We give his speech nearly verbatim:—Brother workmen,—I am not one of these Parliament gentlemen, you know, but just out of the foundry; so you must excuse me if I am a little rough. (Cheers.) I thank God for this night. I feel that we, as working men, have a great right—a duty incumbent on us, to give our most hearty and grateful thanks to the five illustrious noblemen who have given to us so much of their services to-night. (Cheers.) There's an old song among us men something after the following—"There's a good time coming." I believe that the day has done more than dawn—that it's broad past twilight, and already the sun begins to light on us in full blaze. (Cheers.) When the nobles of the land begin to stoop from their high position to give us of the working classes the hand to elevate and lift us up, I say that the day has more than dawned, and we have a good full view of the sun rising in his mighty power. Throughout the whole course of my life never have I sat and felt such emotions arising within my inner man as I have to night. When I hear such men as the noble Lord Shaftesbury telling us, the toiling millions, where our great evils lie, and advising us to the steps to be taken to remove those evils, I feel grateful and thankful and highly delighted. (Cheers.) But, my working friends, with all the advice given, with all the counsel offered, unless we ourselves put our hands to the plough we shall never be any whit better. The reformation needed to raise and elevate the working man is the reformation of the homestead. (Cheers.) Let it begin there; let every father begin, and let him determine henceforth that his aspirations shall be as high as his noble lordship wishes them to be. I thank God in being an Englishman. (Cheers.) Well and truly has it been said that we have privileges and benefits such as no other nation in the world possesses; and I ask my working friends to whom do we owe them? To the band of men, to a great extent, who have spoken from that platform to-night. Do not the early recollections of our boyhood bring to mind the names of Brougham, of Russell, of Morpeth, of Grey, of Ashley, and a host of others, and is it not to those men, to a great extent, that we owe the rights and privileges, and the large amount of freedom that we do enjoy? (Loud cheers.) Now, you know I must not intrude. I must be very brief, and must make way for greater men. ("No, no!" and cries of "Go on, lad!") But let me advise you—earnestly let me advise you, as one who knows the benefit of taking some of the advice at least that has been given us—let me advise every man, woman, and child, boys and girls too—to follow up the precepts which have been laid down. If we do so, depend upon it we shall hail this night as being the great epoch in our happy lives for the future. (Loud cheers.) I have great pleasure in proposing—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the five noblemen who have addressed us to-night." And I hope, fellow countrymen, and Liverpool men especially, that to-night you'll give it with all your hearts. Good night, and thank you. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. Macfie, a large employer, seconded the motion, which was carried with loud and continued cheering.

Lord Brougham acknowledged the compliment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Lord J. Russell, and carried unanimously.

This terminated the proceedings.

There was also a *soirée* in the evening in the great hall of St. George's Hall, which was very numerously attended.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S "HANDYBOOK" OF PROPERTY LAW.

(*From the Press, 16th October.*)

THE fashion, which has grown up among our statesmen of late years, of turning peripatetic philosophers during the recess, is not without its advantages. The change from the keenness of Parliamentary debate to the calmness of scientific, or quasi-scientific disquisition, seems to afford to the minds of our politicians much the same kind of relief as the rotation of crops does to the land, facilitating continued effort without exhaustion. The public, too, are gainers by this variation of employment on the part of the guiding minds of the age. In the presence of a practised debater on the Opposition side of the House—who watches every argument with a pre-determination to pick a hole in it, if possible—it is no easy matter for the most comprehensive of thinkers, and the ablest of orators, to lay out a question in all its length and breadth, and to give to every point connected with it a fair as well as full consideration; nor can the speaker be expected to make a clean breast of all he thinks. But before an admiring audience, gathered in holiday attire, with no one to contradict him, and a strong predisposition on the part of his hearers to feel gratified, the most diffident must find his courage rising within him, and the most wary can hardly fail to be betrayed into an unusual frankness of thought and utterance.

For this reason—although we confess we do not share the extravagant expectations entertained in some quarters as to the benefits to be reaped by the community from "Physical," "Social," or other ambulatory "Science Associations"—we notice with real pleasure such *épanchements* as the inaugural address delivered by Lord John Russell at the Liverpool gathering of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science." From the part assigned to the noble lord in the proceedings of the Association his remarks were necessarily somewhat discursive, embracing in their scope a tolerably wide range of topics. No less than five subjects, each of them in itself a mine of thought, were down in his programme,—"jurisprudence and amendment of the law," "education," "punishment and reformation," "public health," and, last not least, "social economy," whatever that may mean. Of these his Lordship selected the first and third, in connection with each other, for more prominent notice. The great question of the codification of the law afforded him the opportunity of paying a well-merited tribute to the administrative ability of the great man who reduced the chaos of French law to the lucid simplicity of the *Code Napoléon*. In his admiration for that masterpiece of legislative skill the noble lord has, we fear, lost sight of two rather important facts, which render it inadmissible as a precedent for this country. When Napoleon Bonaparte assembled all the great lawyers of France at a council of codification presided over by himself, a terrible revolution had swept away the entire framework of society, and with it all the difficulties arising from the existence of traditional principles and prescriptive rights. His task was, therefore, comparatively easy, and he brought to its performance dictatorial powers, centreing in his person and individual will, such as it rarely falls to the lot of the founder of a code of laws to wield. Neither of those advantages to which the *Code Napoléon* is indebted for its singular simplicity are, we apprehend, coveted by the people of this country—not even by the most extreme section of Radical Reformers on whom Lord John Russell ever has leant, or endeavoured to lean, in the greatest extremity of political necessity. We are scarcely prepared to pull down the entire edifice of English Jurisprudence, and to reduce its foundations to such a dead level as that on which the French Revolution enabled the military dictator of France to erect his legislative structure. Nor, if all the great lawyers of the British empire were embodied in a royal commission of codification, would it be easy to bring their collective wisdom into one focus by the overpowering will of a legislative dictator. Such a function could obviously not be devolved upon her Most Gracious Majesty; nor could the Prince Consort supply her place, as his Royal Highness did in presiding over the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition. The Commander-in-Chief would scarcely be thought the most proper functionary to superintend the remodelling of the *legis Angliæ*; nor do we know of any Premier or Lord President, *in esse* or *in posse*, that would venture to assume or accept such a position, unless, indeed, Lord John Russell himself should volunteer for the task with the proverbial courage which, it is supposed, would enable him to undertake the command of the Channel fleet at an hour's notice.

While, on these grounds, it is pretty clear that, as regards the codification of British law, the mode in which the *Code Napoleon* was prepared is *nihil ad rem*, still less weight can attach to the other precedent relied on by Lord John Russell in his remarks on that subject. When, in 1827, Messrs. John Duer, Benjamin F. Butler, and John C. Spencer took in hand the revision of the laws of the State of New York, they had to deal with a young and small community, whose population was below that congregated at this time in and about London, and whose legislative powers were, from the first commencement of provincial self-government, not quite a century and a half, and, from the declaration of independence, not more than half a century old. What analogy the Noble Lord can see between the process of preparing a digest of the laws of such a community and the codification of the entire body of British jurisprudence—a jurisprudence applicable to three distinct though united kingdoms, and, in part at least, to colonies and dependencies scattered all over the globe—a jurisprudence many of whose principles and customs run up to the remotest ages of unwritten tradition, or to periods of our history which have passed into the domain of antiquarian research, while its *lex scripta* is the cumulative work of upwards of six centuries—we are at a loss to understand.

But if Lord John Russell is somewhat unlucky in the choice of his illustrations as to the process of codification, he is still more infelicitous as to the objects to be aimed at in such an undertaking. There are two which he particularly refers to as "examples of what he would wish to see;" and the first of these is "an amendment of the law of real property." That the technicalities incident, in the present state of the law to the proving of titles, to the transmission of this kind of property from hand to hand, and to every kind of dealing in regard to it, might be greatly simplified, giving at once greater security and effecting a considerable saving of expense—that, too, facilities which do not now exist might be created for improving such property and turning it to better account—are points on which there is a pretty general agreement, and a good deal has, if we mistake not, been done of late, and is still in contemplation, by way of amending, in this sense, the law of real property. But this seems scarcely to come up to Lord John Russell's ideal of the law of real property, as he "would wish to see" it. He quotes with evident satisfaction the statement of an American jurist, who observes that the regulations of the *Code Napoleon* concerning the enjoyment, alienation, and transmission of real estate form "a very small and perfectly intelligible portion of that immortal work," and "may be sufficiently understood by a few days of diligent study." What sort of simplicity it is which the Noble Lord admires, may be gathered from the commendation which he bestows on the revisors of the law of the State of New York, for having suggested a provision, adopted by the New York Legislature, that "no disposition of real property should extend beyond the lives of two persons living at the time of the creation of the estate, who should live to attain their majority." The Noble Lord does not, indeed, say, point-blank, that this provision should be adopted in this country. It has occurred to him, it seems, that "in some instances" it might "act harshly," and that—sagacious discovery!—in others it might "sweep too widely." Still, his evident meaning is that the "consolidation" of the law of real property should involve considerable "amendment" in this direction. Adverting to the dictum of Lord St. Leonard's, that "a young society should not be entangled in the complications of our law of real property," Lord John significantly asks, "If so, why should an old society not be freed from them?"

If this question has any meaning—and we will not pay Lord John Russell the discourtesy of supposing that he had none in asking it—it is this, that whatever may be the ramifications of our law of real property as it stands at present, through every part of our social and political constitution, whatever the bearings which it has upon the various relations of public and private life, are regarded by him in the light of cumbersome complications, to be got rid of to a great extent in the proposed codification—that while it may be necessary to act with some degree of caution and tenderness for fear of "acting too harshly" or "sweeping too widely," still it is desirable to begin, as far as possible, *de novo*, so as to deliver our social system from the drawback of being old, and giving it all the advantages of "a young society." It is not often that so revolutionary a sentiment has escaped from the lips of a man aspiring to direct the Imperial interests of the British Crown and nation. Considering the little inkling which Lord John has thus given us of what he has in his mind's eye under the specious name of codification, we entertain some doubt as to the facility which which he thinks such a work may be accomplished. We have no faith, we confess, in his proposed "four or five commissioners of competent qualification," who are in a few years to present to Parliament a complete code, worthy of the country, simplifying and improving our laws, on principles fit to be adopted in an enlightened age, and founded on "the solid masonry of our ancient legislation." How much of that "solid masonry" would remain, if our law of real property were remodelled upon what the Noble Lord deems the "principles fit to be adopted in an enlightened age," might be a curious question. We need not, however, discuss it at present, any more than we need be at pains to show that such a codification as that adumbrated by his Lordship's "example of what he would wish to see" would encounter more formidable obstacles in the attempt to pass it through the Legislature than he anticipated when he assured his Liverpool audience that it "would be sanctioned by Parliament, not indeed without debate, but without serious delay."

His second illustration of the question of codification, the noble Lord took from the criminal law, entering largely upon the statistics of crime, and upon penal and reformatory institutions. This is so vast a subject, and was so largely handled by him, that we cannot, as we had intimated, follow him into it now, but must reserve for a future opportunity our observations respecting it. Meanwhile we must own that we derive no inconsiderable comfort from the conviction that the work of codification—a work in itself unquestionably as desirable as it is difficult, and which, we feel assured, cannot be much longer delayed—will be in the hands, not of social philosophers, but of Conservative Statesmen.

POLITENESS.—The Parisians are laughing over the last story from the German watering-places. It appears that the Princess N., who resided in a sumptuous chateau near the baths at Neuweid, sent a dinner invitation, according to her hospitable custom, to Major P., an officer on service at the garrison near by. The major chanced to be on duty, and was obliged to decline; but, on sending his excuse by his faithful sergeant, he told him to bring his dinner as he came back—meaning, of course, that he should go for it to the neighbouring restaurant. The subaltern chanced to be very literal in his habit of mind, and he delivered the two errands at once at the gate of the chateau. Very much astonished at first that her proposed guest should send for his dinner, the princess soon entered into the joke, and ordering a huge tray to be sumptuously laden from her kitchen, she despatched it by the hands of the sergeant and her own footman. Astounded at the magnificence of the "dinner for one," the major summoned his messenger, and soon came to an explanation; but, quite too spiritual to lose the enjoyment of the luxury, he invited a couple of brother officers, and they made a capital feast. Only, before sitting down, he gave the sergeant five dollars, and instructed him to go to the confectioner and procure a splendid castle of sweetmeats, taking it with his compliments to the princess. All dutifully done;—but her highness, in consideration of the subaltern so well performing his duty, sent him out a dollar for his perquisite as messenger. "Excuse me," said the little sergeant, as he looked at the one dollar, and supposed that, of course, it was to pay for the confectionery he had bought—"Excuse me, but it cost five! Four dollars more if you please." The princess by this time understood the character of the man, and she gravely sent out the other four dollars. The major was still at dinner with his feasting brother officers when the faithful sergeant entered with the military touch to his cap, and laid down the five dollars upon the table. How many of his military buttons the gallant officer burst off in containing his rage while the return of these five dollars was explained, is not told in the story.—*Paris Paper.*

DECLINE OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

(From the Spectator.)

THE state of railway property is exciting great interest, on account of its exceedingly depreciated aspect; and the interest is felt not only by the unlucky victims, the "original shareholders," but by the preference shareholders, who, should the downward progress be continued, must begin to suffer as well as the poor ordinary, and by the public, who know well enough, from old turnpike experiences, that bankrupt road trusts make indifferent travelling. And if the slow coach roads created anxiety to the travelling public, how much more intense must the anxiety be on the fast railroads, where a mistake of five minutes or a worn-out rail may make some score or two of human beings deviate from the journey to the next town into the journey to the next world. It is not that railways are at present bankrupt in any sense. One of the most important has this year declared no profits, but its books do show some profits; and we have considerable doubt whether its affairs are really in so unsound a state as those of some other companies that are exhibiting brighter dividends. But should the retrogression of the last few years go any further, we must begin to see, on certain lines, even preference profits decline; while managers would necessarily be exerting themselves to make the accounts "pleasant" by savings; and that too, we must remember, while the journey from one place to another is not always under the care of any one company. The subject has been reviewed in a very comprehensive manner by those who take especial interest in railway affairs. The *Railway Record* has surveyed the general state of railway property; though, no doubt from uncertainties in the later accounts, it has not brought down the review subsequently to the end of 1856. In this account, however, we see a return of 5.8 per cent. on the borrowed capital, a little more than 3 per cent. on the ordinary capital. Mr John Grinstead has prepared an elaborate condensation of the accounts of the nine railways connected with the metropolis, the table of which was published in the *Times* on Friday last; and in a note place we have extracted from that table its totals, with a very slight alteration under the head of "dividend" in order to suit the process of abridgement.* It will be seen from that account that the ratio of traffic receipts to capital expended has been 3.95, while the ratio of profits declared on ordinary paid up capital is but 1.67. Now these are the most important railways in the country; they have engaged the largest amount of attention; they have had amongst their managers, Lords, Members of Parliament, and gentlemen who have made their way into the state service. Nevertheless, presented in this monetary aspect, their affairs appear to show a general and a steady decline. It is true that some of the number exhibit a much more favourable aspect than others. Excluding the smallest in the list, there is one which stands conspicuous, particularly for the amount of dividend, which is five per cent., the others ranging from 4½ to 0. Accident may have something to do with the prosperity of one line during the adversity of another; management may have something to do with it; but unquestionably the causes which govern the present state of railways belong mainly to the past, while on the other hand the causes which must govern them, in order to renew any appearance of prosperity, may be said to belong altogether to the future.

There is no necessity to go into abstruse figures in order to explain the actual condition of railway property. It may be described in general terms, if not more accurately than it can in precise terms, yet far more intelligibly. In the first place, those who undertook to construct railways, deeply impressed with the advantage which would be brought to the country, and foreseeing the profit which would be realized by proprietors, were necessarily anxious in a corresponding degree to overcome the absurd, the almost insane but powerful and consolidated prejudices opposed to them. Many landowners imagined that their property would be injured, others took advantage of the general prejudice, and enormous prices were exacted for land; absurd conditions were enforced on railway companies to make them deviate either from this or to to that other piece of land; and thus the one item of outlay was immensely caricatured. As soon however, as the species of enterprise became generally successful, another cause of waste and consumption sprung into active existence. The very formation of large companies and large capitals draws round the office of a manager men who care less for the general benefits to be derived from the speculation, than for the pickings which may be got out of it, and here was presented a case such as has seldom if ever been equalled for the opportunity to make holes in the national pocket. The only parallel which could be found would be this same English nation during the great war, when men lent money to our Government—whose stability could not for a moment be doubted—at a profit of more than 50 per cent. In this modern case persons possessing parliamentary powers, and known to be engaged in creating a property represented by millions, wanted, besides land, engineering aid, cash, legal aid, and parliamentary agency. The assistance was given liberally, and liberally paid for; and many a committee-room in the House of Commons has been the scene for enriching landowners, lenders, lawyers, surveyors, engineers, aye, legislators also, at the expense of the unfortunate ordinary shareholders; who in those days scarcely understood their real position. Immense sums of money were raised; the progress of railway construction and traffic increased every year; we all looked forward to the completion of the iron net work, and knew, what we now know better than ever, that immense revenues would be collected annually. All the favourable calculations have been more than realized by this time; but railway property at large is saddled with the accumulated cost of buying off landlord stupidity, landlord cupidity, and legislative blundering, while buying in professional jobbery. During the last few years the amount of profit to be returned to the ordinary shareholder has been gradually declining, insomuch that even the preference shareholders are now threatened. Within the very latest years, as we have seen, the decline has gone further, but we get some of the clearest conception of the actual state of the case from the account of the nine metropolitan railways. Here we find that the property may be measured by the total amount of capital raised, nearly £114,000,000; which was raised thus:—

Ordinary	£63,400,000
Preference	£14,500,000
Loan	36,780,000

In these nine railways the traffic receipts have been £4,428,000 the working expenses £1,998,000. On their working therefore, the railways were extremely prosperous; but they labour under the hideous burdens entailed upon them by the manner of their origin.

There is another burden which has been brought upon them by the manner of their administration. They are the victims of most of the passions that can be excited by the hope of gain, and of some others also. It is the object of professional men to increase the expenditure of railway companies. The professional men have been in most cases the advisers of the railway companies; and we have formerly seen instances of such men retiring with presents or perquisites, possibly almost dismissed, but still with presents or perquisites, at the very time when the company was explaining to the world the nature of its embarrassments. But railway companies or the managers thereof, who represent millions sterling,—who enjoy incomes of thousands,—who almost fancy themselves the masters of the property which they are appointed to administer—who look upon a seat at the Board as a step to a seat in the Commons, have become inflated with an ambition second only in sublimity or lowness to that of kings. Each company has, scarcely with a metaphor, considered itself a potentate; and we have already witnessed the wars which they have carried on, the invasions with which they have run into each other's territory; wars and invasions most injurious to those who are attacked, but almost as injurious to the victorious assailant. We have before our eyes the case of two railway companies who have dashed their lines into each other's territories, with a considerable increase to the figure of their capital account; while there is reason to believe that after all, they divide nothing more than the traffic which would have been divided between them without those aggressive and retaliatory trespasses; and the same principle applies to the whole railway map of England. In short, the railway companies have acted like the young heir who cries "Damn the expense," because he can always borrow; and they have saddled themselves with an aggregate debt out of all proportion exceeding that of the National Debt. Take the case of the nine railways and you find a total ordinary capital of £63,400,000, while they have loans more or less disguised amounting to more than 51,000,000. The total of ordinary capital for the railways in general is estimated at something under £175,000,000; the total of capital represented by preference shares, loans, &c., is about £135,000,000. Some of these comparisons of figures are most remarkable. The *Railway Record* estimates the depreciation of railway property, as tested by the decline of dividends, to represent very near y the amount of stock chargeable with a fixed return. Now there can be no doubt that if the national debt made so large an approach towards equalling the working property of the country, we should very soon hear propositions for "spunging off," and we should very soon cease to hear such propositions, because they would be satisfied.

It is time therefore to look the state of things in the face. The progress of railways hitherto, in the sense of profit and loss, must be reversed. We must save the credit even of those who have entered into these reckless obligations; we must prevent those who buy in, even at a discount, from continuing that ruinous sort of gambling which has heretofore passed under the name of administration. It is not indeed altogether needless to reprobate the idea of resorting to wild measures, for the very wildest have been suggested, and even in commercial organs there has been a hint that since the goods traffic does not make such handsome returns on the amount expended upon it, it might be given up. England at this day giving up the goods traffic of her railways—the very thing for which railways were constructed, and which has only begun to be developed by the most recent experience of railways! No! it is evident that two giant errors have presided over this waste of railway property and revenue. The first error was the reckless method of constructing the property, the second has been the total absence of anything like guiding principle in the administration of the working. Here the same ambitions are followed by the same pitch and toss treatment of other people's money. To "fight" some other company, one railway will reduce through fares to an amount which will not pay for the working of the trains; while passengers are irritated and excited to all kinds of dodges to cheat the railway. A supercilious refusal to consult the tastes and wishes of the public has brought about such a state of things that first-class passengers are driven into second-class carriages, and the highest class scarcely pays. Irrational dearness in one case is compensated by senseless cheapness in another—the railway company literally burning the candle at both ends and in the middle as well. It may be said of the railway proprietors generally that they are paying nearly all their income to the lender, and are throwing away the rest in continued attempts to cheat each other out of it.

The day has come for railway companies to strike out a new course, and one has been suggested; it is, that the companies, instead of fighting with each other, should "co-operate." Other suggestions have been made that are equally pertinent. It is found that Boards become inflated with a sense of their own importance, while the individual members have a very small responsibilty, and nothing like the effectual authority which is possessed by the leading professional men in the company. Thus a Board is proud to be merely the screen of a royal expenditure; hence a proposal to appoint a railway chairman, like the French Emperor, by direct suffrage. Another suggestion is of an exceedingly practical kind: it is, that capital account should be generally closed; but what railway company would have the courage or decision to effect that necessary operation? It seems scarcely possible that the subject should be entirely avoided next session. Perhaps the best way to adjourn it would be to appoint a *select* committee, which might "report the evidence" in the form of ten blue books, or more. Any statesman of immoderate courage might attempt a bill. Probably the wisest of all plans would be to appoint a simple Parliamentary Commission, with a real statesman at the head of it—a Lord Overstone if he were not understood to have retired from financial life; a John Mill, if he had not already shown that he shrinks from a post of less responsibility; a Dalhousie, if the labours and mistakes of India had not worn out the man who showed so much intelligence in drawing out a plan of order for the railway system. Perhaps the best chairman of a permanent commission to consider the best method of retrieving railway property would be Mr. Gladstone.

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*Capital ordinary	£63,414,729
Ditto preference	14,547,559
Ditto debentures, loans, &c.	36,782,992
Total	114,745,280
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
Traffic receipts	4,428,566
Working expenses	1,998,017
Ratio per cent. of working epenses	45 12
Total receipts	4,589 324
Total expenditure	2,299,228
Ratio per cent. of total expenditure	50·08
DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.	
Total interest paid on loans and guaranteed shares	1,505,431
Available for dividends	1,063,514
Dividends declared	1,006,130
Average dividend	3¼
Ratio per cent. of preference shares, loans, &c. to ordinary capital	80·94
Ratio per cent. of traffic receipts to capital expended	3·95
Ratio per cent. of interest on loans, preference, &c., per cent.	23·44
Ratio per cent. of net profits to ordinary paid-up capital	1·67

WHAT DETERMINES THE RATE OF DISCOUNT?

(From the Economist, 9th October.)

FIRST ARTICLE.

THERE are few questions which excite more interest in large classes than the reason of the low interest now obtained for capital, and the question of the probable duration or the contrary of the existing rate. We have often urged upon our readers a principle which, the more it is considered and the more it is tested by an appeal to experience, will be found to contain the only true theory of the value of capital, or, in other words, of the rate of interest. The relation which supply and demand bear to each other at different times and in different places, will be found to determine the price of capital, as it does the price of any other commodity. The rate of interest must be regarded as a consequence of the state of trade, and not as a cause of its condition. As a general commercial rule, the extent to which men wish to borrow, and the price which they can afford to pay for loans, must depend upon the expansion of trade and the profits which it yields. In considering a question of this kind we may leave out of view the exceptional and always momentary consequences of panic and discredit. If we do so, we shall find that it is chiefly during periods when trade undergoes a great expansion and when profits are good (the two having a necessary relation to each other), that the rate of interest rules highest for a considerable period;—and that, on the contrary, it is when trade is being contracted and profits are low, that the rate of interest falls to the lowest point. These consequences of extending and of contracting trade are experienced in a special degree in this country, from the character of the relation which our trade bears to that of the great markets of the world with which we are connected. As a general rule, we give credit, and in many countries, lengthened credit, upon all we sell abroad; while for all we buy we pay at the time of importation;—in other words, the chief trade of many of our largest markets is carried on exclusively with British capital. The raw materials which we import are, as a rule, paid for either before they are shipped from the producing country, or very soon after their arrival here. The manufactures made from them are, on the contrary, shipped to foreign markets upon long credits. If, therefore, at any particular time a large increase takes place in our foreign trade, the additional imports of raw material in order to meet it, create a new demand upon the capital of this country, as well as for the cost of manufacturing,—the returns in payment not being received for a year or more afterwards. In time, no doubt, the returns will rise to an additional amount equivalent to the increased value of our exports:—but so long as our trade increases, the amount of our foreign credits will, year by year, exceed the amount of the returns for past shipments. When, however, a reaction takes place, and the amount of exports considerably diminishes, then the returns for the shipments of past years will considerably exceed the exports at the time, and unemployed capital will accumulate. It may, therefore, be laid down as a general rule, that during periods when the extent of our trade is nearly stationary, or increasing only at such a moderate rate that the profits of one year easily furnish the means for the extension of the next, the rate of interest will remain steady, or subject only to moderate fluctuations; that during periods when an extraordinary expansion of trade takes place, the value of capital will rise considerably; and that when a sudden reduction in trade occurs, a great fall in the rate of interest will follow. The effects of these causes are aggravated in two ways. In years when the trade becomes suddenly large, not only is there a great additional capital required, in consequence of the larger production, the higher cost of raw materials and of labour, but this demand takes place at a time when the remittances from abroad represent the much smaller amount of the trade of the immediately preceding years. So, in like manner, when, as in the present year, a sudden and large reduction takes place in our export trade, not only is there a smaller demand for capital, in consequence of the reduced production, the lower cost of raw materials, and in some instances of labour, but this lessened demand takes place at a time when the remittances from abroad are on a scale equal to the larger exports of the immediately preceding years. No doubt there may be exceptional causes which affect or aggravate the state of the money market, such as wars, foreign loans, or an undue investment in fixed securities, such as railways; but, as a general rule, any of these means of employing capital bear but an insignificant proportion to the aggregate requirements of ordinary trade and general industries, and for the purposes of our present remarks may be left out of consideration, or only incidentally referred to.

We lately published a table showing all the variations in the bank rate of discount since the passing of the Act of 1844, and the duration of each rate after each change, and also the aggregate number of weeks in the whole period during which each rate prevailed. It is our present object to examine how far the variations indicated in that table correspond with the causes to whice we have referred, or with others commonly assigned for them. In the first place, we will shortly deal with what we have always regarded as an erroneous view, though a very common one, that an increased production of the precious metals tends to increase the supply of capital and to reduce the rate of interest. For our own part, we believe the contrary to be the effect. The gold discoveries in California began to be worked in 1849 and in Australia in 1851. The first year when the exportations from those two sources assumed much importance was in 1852, the arrivals of which in Europe took place chiefly in 1853, since which period the supplies of gold have averaged about £24,000,000 a year. If, then, we divide the years embraced in the table into two periods, the first embracing the time from the 7th September, 1844, to the 8th January, 1853, and the second embracing the time from the 8th January, 1853, to the 30th September, 1858, we shall fairly represent the period when the rate of interest could not be affected by the increased productions of gold, and that when this cause must have been in full and constant operation. But, in the first place, we would at once meet an objection which is likely at first sight to be taken to a comparison of these two periods. It will, no doubt, be contended as a reason why a much higher rate of interest should have prevailed during the second than during the first of these periods, that the money market was subject to a considerable drain for the Russian war, and that the high rate of interest caused by the crisis of last year tends materially to increase the average rate of the period in which it occurred. No doubt such was the case:—at least one hundred millions of capital were absorbed for the purposes of the war, and eleven weeks of the highest rate of interest were attributable to the crisis, and may fairly be regarded as not fully within the influence of any general rule. But, admitting this to be the case, are there no corresponding circumstances affecting the first of the two periods referred to, which should fully counterbalance the effects of the Russian war and of the crisis of 1857? During the former period we had the great railway speculations which absorbed upwards of two hundred millions of capital:—we had the crisis of 1847:—and we had the continental revolutions of 1848. So far, then, as exceptional circumstances created a drain upon the accumulated capital of the country during the one period or the other, we must contend that they were even more potent during the first than the second. The whole time embraced in the table published last week, from the passing of the Act of 1844, when the Bank first professed to follow the market rate of discount, to the 30th ultimo, was 731 weeks; which, divided as proposed, gives 433 weeks before the large arrivals of gold began to take place, and 298 weeks since. The table divided into these two periods gives the following results:—

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

Bank Rate.	First Period. From Sept. 7, 1844, to Jan. 8, 1858. No. of weeks.	Second Period. From Jan 8, 1853, to Sept. 11, 1858. No. of weeks.	Total No. of weeks.
2 per cent	27	..	27
2½ per cent	142	2	144
3 per cent	127	51	178
3½ per cent	64	26	90
4 per cent	32	10	42
4½ per cent	..	21	21
5 per cent	21	76	97
5½ per cent	11	26	37
6 per cent	3	21½	24½
6½ per cent	..	13	13
6 and 7 per cent	..	36	36
7 per cent	2	4	6
8 per cent	4	4½	8½
9 per cent	..	½	½
10 per cent	..	6½	6½
Total weeks 433	433	298	731

The first period represents 433 weeks before the market could be affected by the arrivals of gold; the second period represents 298 weeks, during which the arrivals from the mines were at the rate of about £24,000,000 a year. The slightest glance at these figures will show how much lower the value of capital was in the first period before the gold supplies took place, than it has been since 1853 in the face of those supplies. During the first period of 433 weeks, the bank rate of discount did not exceed 3½ per cent. for 360 weeks, while it exceeded that rate for only 73 weeks. In striking contrast with this proportion, during the second period the rate was as low as, or lower than, 3½ per cent. for only 79 weeks, while it exceeded that rate for no fewer than 219 weeks. The lowest rate of discount during the first period was 2 per cent., which lasted for 27 weeks, and the highest rate was 8 per cent., which lasted for 4 weeks. In the second period, the lowest rate was 2½ per cent., which lasted only for two weeks (the same rate having lasted for 142 weeks in the first period), and the highest rate was 10 per cent., which lasted for 6½ weeks. In short, the more this table is examined, the more conclusive must it appear that whatever effect the gold productions may have, they have at least no tendency to create a low rate of interest for the use of capital.

In order to test the accuracy of the principle laid down in the former part of these remarks, as that which determines the variations in the rate of discount, it will be convenient that we should have before us a table of the value of the exports during the years embraced in the period of which we are treating. They were as follows:—

DECLARED REAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

First Period.		Second Period.	
1845	£60,111,000	1853	£98,933,000
1846	57 786,000	1854	97,184,000
1847	58,842,000	1855	95,085,000
1848	52,849,000	1856	116,826,000
1849	63,596,000	1857	122,155,000
1850	71,367,000		
1851	74,488,000		
1852	78,076,000		

It will be observed that during the first period of eight years the value of the exports increased from £60,111,000 to £78,076,000, being at the rate of about £2,500,000 per annum. But what happened in 1853! Suddenly the value of our exports rose £98,933,000, or by nearly £21,000,000 in a single year; they then remained stationary or somewhat declining for two years, when in 1856 they rose to £115,826,000, and in 1857 to £122,155,000.

How do these changes in relation to the exports correspond with the variations which, as we have seen, took place in the rate of discount? Leaving out of view the disturbing causes of the crisis of 1847 and the revolutions of 1848, we find for four years before 1853 the value of our exports steadily increasing from £63,596,000 in 1849, to £78,076,000 in 1852—an increase for which the steady growth of capital after the railway expenditure was provided for, might well provide; and we find by reference to the table published last week, that from the 10th June, 1848, until the 4th June, 1853, a period of about five years, the bank rate did not exceed 3 per cent. We have seen the sudden extension of our trade which took place in 1853. As a consequence of that, the demand for capital increased. On the 4th of June the rate of discount, which as we have seen had remained at or below 3 per cent. for five years, was raised to 3½ per cent.; on the 3rd of September it was raised to 4 per cent.; on the 17th of September to 4½ per cent.; on the 1st of October to 5 per cent. The increased demand for capital for the conduct of a trade increased by £21,000,000 in a single year, led to a rise in the rate of discount of 2 per cent. between the 4th June and the 1st of October. The extensive trade still continued. The rate of discount remained at 5 per cent. till the 6th of May in the following year, when it rose to 5½ per cent. All this took place before any effect could be produced upon the money market by the Russian war. The rate of 5½ per cent. was maintained until the 29th of July in the same year, when it was reduced to 5 per cent., at which it continued, till the 7th of April, 1855, when it was reduced to 4½ per cent., immediately after to 4 per cent., and on the 23rd June to 3½ per cent!—and this in spite of the continued war expenditure. By this time the remittances for the large exportations of 1853 and 1854 began to arrive freely, and the exports of 1855 were at the rate of nearly £4,000,000 less than in 1853. In the beginning of 1856 peace was declared, though a considerable expenditure was still required on account of the war, but the exports in that year suddenly rose to £115,826,000, and in 1857 to £122,155,000. During those two years the rate of discount was under 5 per cent. for a period of only 13 weeks; while for 6 weeks it was 5 per cent.; for 12 weeks 5½ per cent.; 20 weeks 6 per cent.; 13 weeks 6½ per cent.; 25 weeks 6 and 7 per cent.; 4 weeks 7 per cent., not to notice the extreme rates of 8, 9, and 10 per cent, which it reached during the crisis. It is impossible to look at these facts without recognising a close connection between the variations in the extent of our trade and those in the Bank rate of discount.

How does this same principle apply to the actual state of affars at the present time? Since the crisis in November last, a sudden and large reduction has taken place in our trade both in exports and imports. The last published accounts were for the seven months ending the 31st of July as regards the real value of our imports, and for the eight months ending the 31st of August in relation to our exports. With the corresponding periods of last year they compare as follows:—

	Imports. Jan. 1 to July 31.	Exports Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1857	£84,752,000	£84,666,000
1858	71,625,000	75,596,000
Decrease	13,127,000	9,070,000

Thus, in the first seven months of the year there has been a reduction in our imports to the amounts of £13,127,000, and in our exports to the amount of £9,070,000;—and this great reduction has taken place at a time when the remittances for former exports are upon the scale of the extensive trade of 1856 and 1857. In the face of these figures, we need not seek for reasons beyond the simple effects of supply and demand for the fact that the rate of discount has again receded to 3 per cent. for the first time since June, 1853, and that it has continued at that rate since the 11th of February last.

If, then, this be the true theory which determines the rate of discount, it must be plain that the Directors of the Bank have only, as has latterly been the case, to be governed by the simple and intelligible rule of supply and demand in determining the price at which they loan their capital, in the same manner as the merchant is, in fixing the price at which he will sell his goods.

MARTYRDOM OF A MISSIONARY.

FROM the *Argus* of 6th instant we quote the following account of the martyrdom of one Walayat Ali, a Christian catechist, resident at Delhi, and only lately published. It is written by his widow:—

"On Monday, the 11th of May, 1857, about two o'clock in the morning, my husband was preparing to go out to preach, when a native preacher, named Thatour, of the Church Mission, came in and told us that all the gates of the city had been closed, that the sepoys had mutinied, and that the Mahometans of the city were going about robbing and killing every Christian. He pressed hard on my husband to escape at once if possible, else that we would all be killed. My husband said, 'No, no, brother, the Lord's work cannot be stopped by any one.' In the meanwhile fifty horsemen were seen coming, sword in hand, and setting fire to the houses around. Thatour said, 'Here they come, now what will you do? Run, run. I will, and you had better come.' My husband said, 'This is no time to flee, except to God in prayer.' Poor Thatour ran—was seen by the horsemen, and killed. My husband called on us all to prayer, when, as far as I recollect, he said, "O Lord, many of Thy people have been slain before this by the sword, and burned in the fire for Thy name's sake. Thou didst give them help to hold fast Thy faith. Now, O Lord, we have fallen into the fiery trial; Lord, may it please Thee to help us to suffer with firmness. Let us not fail nor faint in heart under this sore temptation. Even to the death. O help us to confess, and not to deny Thee, our dear Lord! O help us to bear this cross, that we may, if we die, obtain a crown of glory!'

"After we had finished prayers, my husband kissed us all, and said, 'See that, whatever comes, you don't deny Christ; for, if you confide in Him and confess Him, you will be blessed, and have a crown of glory. True, our dear Saviour has told us to be wise as the serpent, as well as innocent as doves. So, if you can flee, do so; but, come what will, do not deny Christ.' Now I began to weep bitterly, when he said, 'Wife, dear, I thought your faith was stronger in the Saviour than mine. Why are you so troubled? Remember God's word, and be comforted. Know that if you die, you die to go to Jesus; and if you are spared, Christ is your keeper. I feel confident that, if any of our missionaries live, you will all be taken care of, and should they all perish, yet Christ lives for ever. If the children are killed before your face, O then take care that you don't deny him who died for us. This is my last charge, and God help you.'

"Now some horsemen came up, and the faquirs (devotees) who lived near us told them to kill my husband, that he was an infidel preacher, and that he had destroyed the faith of many by preaching about Jesus Christ. The troopers now asked him to repeat the *Kulma* (Mahometan creed), but he would not. Two of them then fired at us, and one shot passed close to my husband's ear, and went into the wall behind us. Now all the children ran through a back door towards the house of Mirza Hajee, one of the Shazadas (or princes), who respected my husband, and was fond of hearing of the love of God through Christ. He dressed like a faquir, and seemed partial to the gospel.

"He took in my seven children, who fled for refuge. Now one of the troopers interposed, saying, 'Don't kill them; Walayat Ali's father was a very pious Mussulman, who went on a pilgrimage to Mecca; and it is likely that this man is a Christian only for the sake of money, and he may again become a good Mussulman.' Another trooper then asked my husband, 'Who then are you, and what are you?' He answered, 'I was at one time blind, but now I see. God mercifully opened my eyes, and I have found a refuge in Christ. Yes, I am a Christian, and am resolved to live and die a Christian.'

"'Ah!' said the trooper, 'You see that he is a Kaffir (infidel). Kill him.' Again he was threatened with loaded muskets pointed to his breast, and asked to repeat the *Kulma*, with a promise of our lives and protection. My husband said, 'I have repented once, and have also believed in Jesus Christ, so I have no need of repentance.' At this time two European gentlemen were seen running down the road leading to the river, when the troopers said, 'Let us run after these Feringhis first, then we can return and kill these infidels.' So they went.

"My husband now said to me, 'Flee, flee, now is the time—before they return.' He told me to go to the faquirs' tukia, while he would go to the Rev. Mr. Makhay's house to try to save him. I went to the tukia, but the faquirs would not allow me to go in, and would have killed me but for the intercession of Mirza Hajee, the Shazada—who said to the troopers, 'This woman and her husband are my friends,—if you kill them, then I will get you all blown up.' Through fear of this, they let me go. Then I began to cry about my children, but Mirza Hajee told me that he had them all safe. Now I went after my husband, towards Mr. Makhay's house, in Dyriagunge, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Parry, of the Delhi Bank.

"On the way I saw a crowd of the city Mahometans, and my husband in the midst of them. They were dragging him about on the ground, beating him on the head and in the face with their shoes,—some saying, 'Now preach Christ to us! now where is your Christ in whom you boast?' and others asking him to forsake Christianity and repeat the *Kulma*. My husband said, 'No! never will; my Saviour took up His cross and went to God. I take up my life as a cross, and will follow him to heaven.'

"They now asked him, mockingly, if he was thirsty, saying, 'I suppose you would like some water?' He said, 'When my Saviour died, he got vinegar mingled with gall. I don't need your water. But if you mean to kill me do so at once, and don't keep me in this way. You are the true children of your Prophet Mahomet. He went about converting with his sword, and he got thousands to submit from fear. But I won't—your sword has no terror for me; let it fall, and I fall a martyr for Christ.'

"Now a trooper came up and asked what all this was about. The Mussulmans said, 'Here we have a devil of a Christian who won't recant; so kill him.' At this the sepoy aimed a blow with his sword, which nearly cut off his head. His last words were, 'Oh, Jesus, receive my soul.' I was close by under a tree, where I could see and hear all this. I was much terrified, and shrieked out when I saw my poor husband was dead. It was of no use my staying there, so I went back to the chapel compound, where I found my house in a blaze, and people busy plundering it. I now went to my children, to the house of Mirza Hajee, where I stayed three days, when orders were issued to the effect that if any one should be found guilty of harbouring or concealing Christians they would be put to death. The Queen Zeenut Mahall had some fifty Europeans concealed, and she did all in her power to save them, but was compelled to give them up. Mirza Gohor, a nephew of the king, knew that I was with Mirza Hajee, and he remonstrated with him, and warned him of the consequences of keeping me. Mirza Hajee now told me that I must at once take one of two steps—either become a Mahometan or leave his house. Both of them urged me to leave Christianity, saying that every Christian in India had been killed, and that for me to hold out would be great folly. I was promised a house to dwell in, and thirty rupees a month to support myself and children, and that no one should molest me. God helped me to resist the temptation, and I said, 'No; I cannot forsake Christ. I will work to support my children, and if I must be killed, God's will be done;' and now I had to go out, with my seven children. A coolie (porter), who came with me, led me to the Kottwali (or police station), and some sepoys there attempted to kill us. One man, however, knowing who I was, told them that I was under the protection of the King, and not to kill me. And I now went about seeking for some place to dwell in, but no one would take us in, lest they should be murdered on our account. So I had to wander from one place to another for some ten days, having no place to rest, and nothing hardly to eat. Out of the city we could not go, for all the gates were closed, and strict orders were given not to allow any woman to go out.

"On the 13th day a large body of the sepoys went out, and I managed to mix with the crowd and get out with my children. I now went to a place in the suburbs of Delhi, called Tulwari, where I got a room for eight annas a month. Six rupees was all the money I had, all the rest having been taken from us by the Mahometans.

"When the English soldiers arrived before Delhi I found my position anything but safe, for the sepoys had a strong party there; and we were exposed to the fire of friends and foes; cannon balls came near us again and again, and one day one even got into our room, but did us no harm.

"I heard that many people went to a place called Sunput, 20 coss (40 miles) from Delhi. So I accompanied some people there. In this place I remained for three months, working hard to keep my little children from starvation. I was chiefly engaged in grinding corn, getting but one anna for grinding nine seers; and in order to get a little food for all, I often had to work night and day; yet the Lord was good, and we did not starve.

"When I heard that the English troops had taken Delhi from the city people, many of whom came into Sunput in a great terror, I left with two other women, who went in search of their husbands.

I again came to Tulwari, when the whole of my children were taken ill of fevers and colds, and I was in great distress. The youngest child died in a few days, and I had not a pice to pay for help to get it buried. No one would touch it, so I went about the sad task myself. They, indeed, said that if I would become a Mahomedan they would bury it for me. I took up the little corpse, wrapped it in a cloth, and took it outside the village. I began to dig a little grave with my own hands, when two men came up, and asked why I was crying so? I told them, and they kindly helped me to dig a grave, and then they left. I then took up the little corpse and buried it. I was now anxious to get into the city, and sent a message to a native Christian, Heera Lall, who knew us well. I at last found him, and got into Delhi, where I was kindly treated. I got Heera Lall to write to Agra, in hopes that some of our missionaries might be alive; and when one wrote back I cried for joy, and thanked God, for I knew that what my dear husband said would be fulfilled, that if our missionaries were spared I and the children would be provided for."

The poor widow and her family are now safe under their protection.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.—The *New York Times* publishes the draught of a treaty, which it asserts Sir W. G. Ouseley has negotiated with the Nicaraguan Government, and remarks:—"We are enabled at last to understand the cause of Sir William Gore Ouseley's prolonged residence in Washington, while holding the title of Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Republic of Central America. Sir William originally selected Washington as his head-quarters, in order to make himself perfectly familiar with all the shoals and quicksands of the Central American imbroglio. That done, his duty was to watch the movements of the American Government, and secure a treaty from Nicaragua as comprehensive as any that we might negotiate. So far Sir William has been very successful in his diplomacy, and the following is the draught of a treaty which he, with the assistance of Senors Morlina and Jerez, has drawn up. This draught was despatched to the Foreign-office last June, and was sent back to this country by the Peruvian. It has been approved by the British Government, and will certainly be ratified by Nicaragua. Sir William is now waiting in New York for the arrival of a British war-steamer to convey him to San Juan. He goes out to complete the treaty. He will then negotiate a similar one with the other Central American States."—The same paper gives the following summary of the treaty:—"This important document is a commercial convention of the most comprehensive character, and is reciprocal in almost all its stipulations. Its chief object is to prevent privileges being granted to the people of any country that are not equally granted to British subjects. In matters of trade especially the Englishman is placed by Nicaragua on a par with the citizen of the most favoured nation. He is assured that the levies on his importations, the duties on his ships, or the taxes on his property shall not exceed those imposed upon the goods and merchandise of any other foreigner. The Englishman's right to hold and transfer real estate in Nicaragua is made undoubted; he is guaranteed full protection in person and property; he is declared exempt from military dues and forced loans; he is promised perfect religious freedom; his ships, if wrecked on the Nicaraguan coast, must not be plundered, but must be restored to the owner; and, in the event of war, if he obeys the law, his goods cannot be subjected either to seizure or to sequestration. These are, doubtless, important advantages to one, at least, of the contracting parties, but the articles of the Ouseley Convention which will most interest our people are those which refer to the transit question. To this branch of his subject the British diplomatist has devoted the utmost care, and it is not difficult to perceive that he has endeavoured to nullify or counteract these special privileges which it was supposed were about to be yielded to the United States by the Cass Yrissari treaty. We find, therefore, in article 20, that the right of transit between the two oceans, on any route that may be hereafter constructed in Nicaraguan territory, is fully conceded to Great Britain, and it is distinctly stipulated that no foreigners will be permitted to enjoy privileges from which British subjects are excluded. It will be further seen that, by the convention, the British Government accords a conditional protection to the inter-oceanic route, guarantees its neutrality, and promises its influence to induce other nations to do the same. The most important stipulation, however, is that which, in the event of Nicaragua failing to protect the persons and property of passengers traversing the isthmus, gives to Great Britain the right of employing force for such a purpose. There are other articles in the convention bearing upon transit matters which will not fail to attract observation. One, for instance, stipulates that the rights and privileges conceded to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved in all grants made, or to be hereafter made, by Nicaragua. Another provides that the tolls on any canal or railroad across the isthmus shall be limited to 15 per cent. profit to the company that may be in possession of the same. We do not suppose that in this matter England is seeking to obtain any superior or exclusive advantages for her own citizens over those of other nations. On the contrary, the Ouseley Convention contains fair promises that the neutrality of the isthmus route shall be guaranteed, and that all nations shall be treated with equal favour. But in a question where American interests so greatly predominate—where the point at issue is the freedom of a highway between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions—we can hardly consent that any European Power shall stand on a political par with ourselves, though we are willing to concede, fully and fairly, commercial equality in its broadest sense. For this reason we believe that the clause in the Ouseley Convention which permits Great Britain, at her own option, to employ an armed force for the protection of the Isthmus, will be steadily opposed in this country as inimical to our interests, and an undoubted infringement of the Monroe doctrine."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 25.—Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, from Wide Bay 23rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, Messrs. Cameron (2) Miss Cameron, Mr. Robinson, and 8 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

December 25.—Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from the Clyde 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Greenwood, Messrs. Millar, Simpson, Wilson, and 24 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

December 25.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 230 tons, Captain Vanderwood, from Port Lyttleton 4th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Knowls, Conway, Jordan, and 1 in the steerage. Andrews, agent.

December 25.—Emily Hort, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Wernham, from Port Curtis 18th instant. Passengers—60 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

December 26.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 734 tons, Captain B. Paddle, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Field, Miss R. Bennett, Miss Field, Mrs. M'Laren, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Simpson, Captain M'Kinley, Messrs. Poolman, W. Easy, Dalrymple, W. H. Jarrett, C. Thow, F. I. Geldon, S. Ford, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

December 26.—Star of Peace, ship, 1113 tons, Captain Jamson, from London 28th September. Passengers—Hon. J. B. Darvall, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Messrs. Leathes, Hodgson, Coombes, Dewhurst, Middleton, Hodge, Misses Barrow, Mowbray, Fiskell, Robinson, Masters Robinson, Simpson, and H. M'Elvogue, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.

December 25.—Regia, for Geelong.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Lochinvar, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Matilda, for Manila; Amherst, for South Sea Islands; Duke of Wellington, for Moreton Bay; Revival, for Guam; Ann and Maria, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Sarah, for Nelson; and Abbey and Fortuna, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 25.—Fenella (s.), from Morpeth, with 60 bales wool, 70 trusses hay, 100 bags maize, and sundries.

IMPORTS.

December 26.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 609 boxes 35 half-barrels raisins, 5 cases lemon peel, 20 mats almonds, Macnamara and Son; 675 boxes raisins, E. F. Sichel and Co.; 23 cases 6 packages, A. Tuck; 1 case, W. G. Sprigg and Co.; 1 case, Princes, Bray, and Ogg; 3 cases ice, J. H. Long; 4 bales bags, and sundry parcels, Order.

December 26.—Star of Peace, from London: 160 cases 28 packages, E. W. Paul; 1 package, A. Dick; 10 packages, Kirchner and Co.; 8 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 6 packages, L. Sharwood; 9 packages, Captain Vernon; 1 package, Bishop of Sydney; 500 bags salt, 8 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 package, H. N. Woollard; 2 packages, W. Schofield; 1 package, J. S. Norrie; 4 packages, R. Binnie; 15 packages, R. Nobby; 5 packages, W. G. Sprigg and Co.; 1 package, T. Broughton; 34 packages agricultural implements, W. G. Ainsworth; 1 package, F. M'Nab and Co.; 8 packages, W. Hessel; 2 packages, H. Schelsky; 172 packages, Sandrington and Son; 5 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 2 packages, Hobson and Whiting; 1 package, W. King; 10 hogsheads 210 packages, Campbell and Co.; 10 packages, Walker and Jones; 149 packages, A. Black; 1 package, N. Buck; 2 packages, E. S. and A. C. Bank; 1 package, J. Juchau; 3 packages, W. Cates; 4 packages, J. Bartlett; 1 package, W. Weston; 2 packages, L. Moss; 6 packages, T. Fisher; 8 packages, Hallett; 4 packages, W. R. Piddington; 1 package, C. Somers; 400 bags rice, 100 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2 packages, Bank of New South Wales; 26 packages, A. Lawson; 40 packages, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 8 packages, Wright, Brothers; 10 packages, T. Gupps and Son; 2 packages, C. Corthorn; 54 packages, R. Harnett; 32 packages, J. A. Williams and Co.; 6 packages, E. Rogers; 1 package, Rev. G. W. Richardson; 1 package, Mrs. Pennington; 1 package, C. Phelps; 3 packages, T. C. Low; 89 packages, Saunders and Co.; 36 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 36 packages, Cubitt and Co.; 1 package, Frith and Paxton; 1 package, T. P. Reeve; 101 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 9 packages, H. Johnson; 12 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 5 packages, W. Pratt; 2 packages, J. Birrell; 1 package, E. Deeper; 49 packages, Foss, Son, and Co.; 3 packages, H. Cohen; 949 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 package, J. W. Foster; 2 packages, Mark Spence; 4 packages, T. Perks; 1 package, J. W. Ashworth; 1 package, J. Baptist; 1 package, C. Moore; 28 packages, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 8 packages, W. Moffitt; 4 packages, T. Smith; 2 packages, S. Hordern; 20 packages, W. Westbrook; 4 packages, G. Hoskins; 1423 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 4 packages, J. B. Howell; 38 packages, J. and E. Row; 50 tons iron, 728 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 6 packages, Farmer, Williams, and Giles; 5 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, S. Alexander; 1 package, Hubbard; 1 package, E. H. Flowman; 4 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, Brush and MacDonnell; 7 packages, H. W. Johnson; 38 packages, J. Davis; 10 packages, S. Hyman; 39 packages, J. Hughes; 3 packages, J. Grafton, Brothers; 1338 packages, W. Corner; 16 packages, P. Jones and Co.; 17 packages, Brown and Co.; 90 packages, J. Levy; 251 packages, G. Moss; 500 bags salt, 672 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 4 packages, C. and J. Abrahams; 21 packages, A. E. and A. Levy; 36 packages, Favenc and Gwyn; 3 packages, W. Achison and Co.; 1 package, Everington and Young; 4 packages, Weight and Johnson; 18 packages, C. S. Haigh; 7 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 1 package, J. Cox; 124 packages, Frank, Brothers, and Co.; 36 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 70 packages, Keep and Parsons; 706 packages, J. Keep; 24 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 10 packages, S. Walker; 27 packages, A. M'Arthur; 9 packages, Dickson and Co.; 38 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 14 packages, Faux and Beard; 4 packages, H. C. Brooks; 69 packages, J. Mullins; 1 case, Solomon, Vindin, and Co.; 56 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 611 packages, Levicks and Piper; 7 packages, J. B. Tickle; 427 packages, J. Dunlop; 62 packages, J. Macintosh; 18 packages wax vestas, 37 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 98 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 14 packages, J. T. M'Donald; 199 packages, C. Newton, Brothers; 4 bulls, 634 bags rice, 632 packages, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Mauritius.—By the Thames, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Nelson.—By the Sarah, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Merimbula.—By a steamer this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Tuesday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Port Cooper.—By the Frances, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

For Wide Bay.—By the Waratah (s.), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

The clipper ship Star of Peace, under the command of our old friend Captain Jamson, left the Start October 1st, passed Madeira October 11th, crossed the equator October 24th, rounded the Cape of Good Hope November 22nd, in latitude 42.50 S., passed the Crozet's Islands December 1, off the S.W. cape of Tasmania on December 19th, arrived in Sydney on the night of the 25th—having had an excellent passage of 85 days, and experienced a succession of light winds all the way. The highest latitude attained during the passage was 50 S. Captain Jamson has succeeded in bringing to the colony, in very superior condition, four valuable bulls, the property of Mr. R. Gore; they are splendid animals, and show the great care that has been bestowed on them during the voyage. The following are their names:—Marcus, calved in 1857, by Hickory—dam, Marcia 3rd; Australian, calved in 1857, by His Highness—dam, Gold; Pyramid, calved in 1857, by His Highness—dam, Rosette; Refulgence, calved in 1858, by Hermit—dam, Rose of Autumn. These cattle were bred by Mr. R. Stratton.

The Waratah (s.) left Wide Bay on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at noon. She experienced moderate S.E. winds and fine weather until off Port Stephens, and N.E. winds and fine weather from thence to Sydney. The Clarence (s.) was passed off Mount Warning, on Friday, at 7 a.m., and a brig off Terrigal, on Saturday, at 5 p.m. The Waratah brings up 197 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 1 cask tallow, 2 horses, and sundries.

The Emily Hort has brought up 51 bales wool from Port Curtis.

The Hunter (s.), from the Clyde, brings up 12 bags oysters, 143 cheeses, 2 casks butter.

The Louis and Miriam has had very severe weather on her passage from New Zealand. She sighted a brig, supposed to be the Dart, ten days since. The Mountain Maid and Lion, from Sydney, arrived at Lyttleton the latter end of November.

The steamship Wonga Wonga left Port Phillip Heads on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 p.m., and arrived at Sydney Heads at 3 a.m. yesterday. Experienced strong head winds and fine weather throughout the passage; she passed the London (s.) ten miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory, on Friday, and the Zone, schooner, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, twenty-five miles north of the Dromedary.

The Illalong, Steamer.—We are glad to learn that this favourite steamer maintains her character for speed since receiving her new boilers and general overhaul, having made the run from Newcastle to the Heads on Thursday in 5 hours and 12 minutes. We also hear that her draft of water is less now by 12 inches since the late repairs, which will be of importance in enabling her to get over the flats in the Hunter at almost any state of the tide.

Export of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle for the week ending 24th December, 1858:—

Sydney	......	534 tons
Foreign ports	......	160
Steamers	......	208
Total	......	902 tons.

Export of coal by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company for week ending December 24th, 1858:—

Sydney ...... 200 tons.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 21.—Sussex, Augusta, Amelia, from London; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

December 22.—Tasmania, from London.

DEPARTURES.

December 21.—Lalla Rookh and Zone, for Sydney; Thames, for London.

CLEARED OUT.

December 21.—Express, 158 tons, Kendall, for Sydney. Cargo—75 casks tallow, 150 casks whiting, 110 barrels sulphur, 1 package.

Vessels Spoken.—By the Sussex, 9th October:—Aurora Australis, latitude 34 degrees 25 minutes, longitude 17 degrees 10 minutes W., from London, bound to Hobart Town. 11th November, Clonturf, latitude 30 degrees 35 minutes S., longitude 21 degrees W., bound to New Zealand. 15th November, Lloyds, latitude 34 degrees 30 minutes S., longitude 6 degrees W., from London, bound to Sydney.—*Age*.

The Missing Ship Ultonia.—With reference to the non-appearance of this vessel, which left home now fully a year ago and has not since been heard of, we quote the remarks of Mr. Samuel L. I. Croad, of 31, Bourke-street East, Melbourne, addressed to the *Argus*, in the form of a letter. He says: From the circumstance of the unfortunate ship Ultonia being out from England over thirteen months and not arrived here at her destination, I am induced to write you a few lines, trusting that the same will be the means of instituting an enquiry, if possible, as to what really became of her, and whether steps could not be taken by the Government in order to see if she is on the coast, or some island which might be out of the ordinary track of vessels. It will easily account for my anxiety of mind when I tell you I had two dear brothers and their wives on board, married only a few weeks before taking their departure. Casualties at sea seem to be on the increase with vessels in coming out to this country—a thing almost unheard of at one time. But now, how is it? To give an instance, here are two ships leaving the Downs together—the Windsor and Ultonia—both destined for this port; we know what became of the former, but not so the latter. The inference is that she must have shared a similar, if not worse, fate; and so confident are they in London that she is lost, that the underwriters have paid the insurance both on ship and freight. This is melancholy news to hear by last mail. In the absence of this information, we seemed to think there was a chance of their coming in, but the hope of ever realising this pleasure has nearly fled. It would be satisfactory to my mind to know if she left in a seaworthy state, fit to risk the lives of 160 persons. Also a copy of her manifest would have enabled us to glean something from the nature of her cargo, with the quantities of same; but this I have been unable to obtain, though I have applied to the agents. The escape of the Northern Crown is still fresh in the memory of your readers, and is only one of many that we have heard of; only in her case, after much labour and expense, she was enabled to reach this port in safety. It is much to be lamented that some steps are not taken to guard against such a casualty as leakage, which leads one to infer is the fate of many out of the fifty vessels a year that leave English ports, and are never heard of after. There are other disasters that can befal a ship, such as fire, and getting amongst the ice, both of which are unavoidable to a certain extent; still I think captains are to blame in going too far to the southward, and, as regards fire, in not taking proper precautions in shipping of goods where spontaneous combustion is likely to take place,—as, for instance, the Royal Charter. Whatever has happened the Ultonia, and should the remarks I have made not avail me anything, I consider I have only done my duty in calling the attention of the Legislature of this country and of the Home Parliament to an evil so long existing with shipping, which if prevented would have eased the minds of many who, like me, have been looking out for relatives so near and dear to us.

New Ocean Telegraph Cable.—On Saturday last we were present at an inspection of a new ocean telegraph cable, invented by Mr. William Rowett, of 147, Leadenhall-street, and which has been offered by the patentee to the Atlantic Company for laying between Valentia and Newfoundland. Mr. Rowett assigns the present defects which unfortunately exist in the cable which has been successfully laid to its great weight and the consequent extreme tension to which the wires forming the conducting medium, and the gutta percha in which they are insulated, were subjected. The rule is that no strain whatever should be allowed to bear upon the electric wires or the gutta percha; and therefore to prevent the exceptions which might occur, Mr. Rowett contends that the cable should be of as simple and light a character as possible. The portions of the cable examined on Saturday appeared to be of a description to answer the desired end, should the theory laid down by the inventor be a correct one. The cable certainly is one of a very light description; the protecting substance to the wires, instead of iron, as in the case of the Atlantic cable, is composed of a four-strand hempen rope; and therefore the difficulty of paying out the cable would not be so great, nor would the machinery required be of so complicated a nature, as Mr. Rowett says his fibre cable can be paid out in any weather, and simply by seamen in the ordinary way in which a coil of rope is paid out from a ship. The advantages estimated to accrue from this cable include economy, simplicity, controllibility, durability, and certainty. Its weight is much less than the cable which now lies in the waters of the Atlantic, being only half a cwt. per mile, while submerged, and on land it is about 8 cwt. per mile, while the Atlantic cable is one ton per mile. As to its economical advantages, it can be constructed and laid down at £86 per mile, while the Atlantic cable cost £250 per mile. This estimate we must, however, say is only for one insulated wire in the fibre cable—therefore an increased number of wires would entail an additional cost, and the necessary apparatus for testing the electrical power of the cable under water would also be extra; but this can be done at trifling cost on the spot where the cable is made. Again, we must observe, that this estimate only applies to cables such as would be required to be constructed and laid down in very deep water, as in the Atlantic; but in some localities, a cable with a single insulated wire could be laid down at little more than £50 a mile. On examining the rope a doubt arises in the mind whether it is of sufficient strength to withstand the effects to which it must be liable when immersed; but we were assured that it is perfectly strong, and would withstand these influences for a very considerable period. However, the patentee of the cable has invented a chemical solution of a most inexpensive description, which perfectly preserves it from the worst exposure to marine insects, &c., and at the same time regulates the weight or specific gravity of the cable for sinking it in the water at any depth. This solution, which experiments have proved to be quite efficacious, is only used in order to meet every objection which might be made to the insufficiency of the strength of an ordinary rope for the purpose, its application being, in the mind of Mr. Rowett, nothing more than a work of supererogation. The ease with which the cable could be paid out is undoubted, and another advantage is, that it will bear a tension of about four tons; its strength is not in the least degree impaired by the operation of submersion, and not half of its strength is required in raising it from the water for the purpose of repairs. Altogether we may say the invention is one which reflects credit on the mind which conceived it, and from its simple and common-sense character we hope to see it successful in connecting nations now separated by vast oceanic expanses.—*Daily Telegraph*.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 25.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Moderate breezes.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto ditto.
Dec. 26.	8.30 a.m.	N.N.E.	Strong breezes.
	Noon.	N.N.E.	Ditto ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.N.E.	Ditto ditto.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	7·50	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7·1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7·8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6·3
6¾	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6·9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5·4	6·14
13¾	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11·3	3·3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8·5	11·15	3·15	..	7·0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	3·1
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16¼	Fairfield	...	8·28	11·30	3·30	6·9
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9·0	12·11	4·15	6·45
27¼	Burwood	8·0	9·5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8·6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7·3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·3 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·17 a.m. 5·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·35	2·55	7·35	3·8
4	Waratah	7·45	3·3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8·5	3·25	8·5	3·35
	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9½	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5·7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·42
	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

December		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
27	Monday	4 53	7 9	12 48	1 12

Moon.—Last Quarter, 27th instant, 3h. 43m. 18s. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1858.

The land question is a subject which will soon press itself upon the attention of all who aspire to govern this country. It is a subject upon which we must all positively make up our minds. It is one upon which much delusion exists, and in reference to which much misrepresentation has prevailed.

One would imagine that, before we propose a change in our system, it must be desirable thoroughly to understand what that system is—to find out whether deficiencies, of which complaints circulate around us, arise from the administration of our land laws, or from the nature of the laws themselves. The opinions of different people depend very much upon their position and associations. At the extreme on the one side, stands an ancient squatter, who devoutly believes that the earth was created for pasturage, and that the only persons who can use it properly are those who have flocks of at least 10,000 sheep. At the other extreme, we find a champion of the universal right of every man to drive his stock wherever he can find pasture, and who looks upon all the refinements of wool-growers as artifices to cheat "the poor man" of his share in the common inheritance. We embrace the theory of neither. In our opinion that scheme of alienation which will facilitate the settlement of a country, is that which it is desirable for its Government to embrace. And this can neither be found in the monopoly of shepherd princes, nor in cotter rights, which accumulate no capital, which yield no employment, and which leave men to starve in bad seasons.

We have always considered it a remarkable fact, that in the older colonies there should have been a clamorous opposition to our present land laws, while in South Australia they should have afforded general contentment. There at least these laws have been the means of settling the country, and giving it the best title hitherto enjoyed—to be called the granary of the South. The laws being here the same, the defect must be either in the administration or in some physical causes which it is not possible to obviate. Let it be borne in mind that the same land laws exist in South Australia, with the full approbation of the smaller settlers, which are in this country supposed to obstruct its settlement and to bear with special hardship upon the poor man. This colony, having been long occupied, all land within a reasonable distance of the markets, has passed into private hands. Thus, that which in newer states is still open to subdivision and sale, is here now the property of individuals, and, therefore, offers no facilities to persons who are aspiring to become landholders. Hitherto the growth of corn has been attended with much uncertainty, for we have not yet reached that distance where the climate is more favourable to cereals, and where the system of small farming may be successfully adopted. Whenever our line of railroad shall carry us within reach of such land, a great difficulty with respect to our land system will vanish.

We still hear complaints that a sufficient quantity of land is not even now thrown into the market to meet the wants of buyers. Except from a *few* persons who rather treat this subject theoretically than practically, there has been no great outcry in reference to the price. But what is most ardently desired, is, that there should be such abundance of available land that no man need hesitate to come to this country with a view of becoming himself a landholder. In South Australia this difficulty has been overcome by a system of frequent sales. A few days at most enable the intending buyer to possess himself of land, and generally the refuse of the previous sale remain open for selection at the upset price. It is the same in this country, at least nominally, and if any practical difficulty exists, it must be from the imperfection of the machinery by which this part of our system is administered.

In America, it appears that the pasture of all unsold lands is free to the whole population. Thus our system of squattage is unknown. Thus, again, those who possess cattle or sheep, provided they keep on unalienated land, are entitled to depasture throughout the whole of America. This system has been strongly recommended for adoption in this country. There is one material distinction, however, which has been lost sight of. In America it is necessary to provide food for the winter. Thus there must be some proportion between the actual cultivation of the farm and the quantity of cattle and sheep. In a country where no winter provision is made, as in New South Wales, the effect of free pasture would be very different. While the State would surrender a revenue by opening the entire territory, free squatting would be only disguised under the pretence of a small cultivation. It would be the same thing under another name. There might, perhaps, be a larger number of proprietors and a greater waste of labour, but so far as the general aspect and face of the country is concerned, the effect would be the same. Under this free pasture system the squatter would not become a cultivator any more than under the system of rental. He would still find that the keeping of sheep was more profitable in the far interior than tilling the ground. Thus the only difference would be in the suppression of one class, from whom it is possible to raise a rent, and the substitution of a class from whom no rent could ever be exacted or distrained. In America the permission of free pasturage is desirable, because free pasturage is only an auxiliary to general farming and cultivation. In New South Wales there would be some danger at least, that cultivation would be the mere pretext for squatting. We point out this distinction, which may not be unworthy of consideration, when the two countries are compared, and the system which is exercised in the one proposed for adoption in the other.

A material question will arise—in what way shall the public lands be alienated? Shall we retain the present upset price, or shall we reduce it? We attach no importance to any figure—as though a farthing more or a farthing less would compromise the prosperity of a country; but we do say, that if the public lands are sold for what they will fetch, colonisation will be retarded, and a very considerable public loss incurred. Let us imagine that a railroad were determined from here to Melbourne, and that as soon as the line were marked out the Government resolved to offer the land on either side by Dutch auction, beginning at a pound and ending at a farthing—can any one doubt what would be the result?—namely, the price would be determined not by what the land would be worth, if gradually offered for sale, but by the amount of capital and speculation in the colony at the moment of its being sold. We are astonished that any one can doubt upon this subject who has watched the course of trade, and who has repeatedly seen goods in this market—not perishable, but likely to be in demand for years—actually sacrificed when the owners have been compelled to push a sale. Those, therefore, who would offer land for what it will fetch, upon the assumption that they obtain what it is worth, are really sacrificing a great revenue, and at the same time depriving the future settler of the chance of buying the land he may require at first hand.

As we stated at the time the matter was under discussion, we see no great objection to that graduated *scale* of payment which is already in operation in a *sister* colony, and which has been so often recommended. We do not attach any very great importance to it, but still it does not appear to us to be fraught with those dangers to which it is supposed to give rise. A large district in Tasmania was thus offered for sale, some seven years ago, by Sir William Denison, and a very great proportion was taken up subject to an annual payment fully equal to the interest of the money, and deferring the principal for a certain number of years. The land was valuable, and therefore the enticement to purchase was great. At the present moment we believe that a very important settlement now exists, which was originally established under the system. So far has the experiment satisfied the colony, that some scheme similar has been adopted for the remainder of the territory.

We hope that the subject will be discussed with something like good temper and truthfulness. For our part, we shall be most happy to afford fair space for the exposition of different opinions, and it will be our earnest wish to arrive at that conclusion which will most conserve the future prosperity of this country.

It is gratifying to find, from the financial statement of the Premier, that the difficulties which beset the Government some time ago have all disappeared, and that it is all plain sailing now for the Colonial Treasurer. We cannot quite accept what seems to be the official view of the happy change, viz., that it is the consequence of Messrs. Cowper and Co. being in office, for we can imagine it to be just possible that the altered state of the London money market, and the saleableness of debentures, may have been owing to other causes, and that the commerce of the colony and the revenue from imports might have been the same even had the gentlemen now enjoying the sweets of office been patriotically serving their country as the leaders of an obstructive Opposition. But, having been destined to pass through dreary times, it is natural that they should exult a little at having emerged from the gloom into happier days. Having experienced the weight of heavy obligations at a time when they could not, with all their boasted popularity, borrow a farthing, it is not to be wondered at that they should now glorify themselves a little at being able to borrow almost *ad libitum*. The time of panic and pressure was fortunately of short duration, or there would have been a different tale to tell. Of the £400,000 worth of ten per cent. Treasury Bills that were offered for sale only £40,600 were actually sold. Mr. Cowper rather plumes himself on having done with so little, but the fact is, he was unable to get more, for the bills, though urged on to the market, were unsaleable till the time of pressure had passed away, and then it was obviously impolitic for the Government to allow any more of them to pass out of their hands. The language in which Mr. Cowper congratulates the House as to the small issue of these bills, seems half to imply an admission that the policy that designed them was wrong, and is now seen to be so. And this conclusion is fortified by the fact which he also mentions, namely, that at the very height of the panic, and when interest in London was at the rate of ten per cent., the colonial debentures were issued by the Bank at a shade over 95½. While that was possible, it was certainly not worth while to issue a second kind of security at a higher rate of interest.

The present price of our debentures is every way satisfactory, and the readiness of great capitalists to supply us with a million or two more is equally so. The one unsatisfactory thing is that the Government fight as shy as ever of any definite plan for repaying these loans. Mr. Cowper says he has no fiscal policy to propose. By taxing the squatters an ample current revenue has been obtained, by which public works can be carried on briskly. But a new fiscal policy of some sort must be propounded by some one, for the plan on which we have hitherto provided of borrowing with one hand and paying with the other, is wasteful in the extreme. Nor can we go on much longer borrowing on short-dated debentures, unless capitalists are satisfied that some definite plan is adopted for securing a repayment of the principal. Thus in 1860 there must be a repayment of debentures falling due to the amount of £418,600, and this will probably happen coincidently with a further railway extension. There is no prospect of paying this off, and the one debt must be met by contracting another. The Ministry are properly on the look-out to make arrangements to meet the obligation, and so far as present appearances go, there will be no difficulty in doing so. But it is still very inconvenient to have to run such serious risks. No one can foretell for a month the condition of the money market. In the present unsettled state of European politics, there may be at any moment a revolution, that would lead to a general war. Our debt can never be regarded with unconcern until a final arrangement is made for paying off a certain portion every year.

When responsible Government was commenced, there was a deficit of about £120,000, accruing from the previous regime. Mr. Donaldson proposed to borrow money to clear it off, and obtained power so to do. At the same time he abstained from exercising it, in the hope that the amount could be cleared off gradually by annual savings. His successors have continued his policy in this respect, and the deficit is gradually dwindling. By the end of this year it will be reduced to £70,000, and next year we are promised that it shall vanish altogether.

The Customs revenue has wonderfully looked up since the recent enquiries into the department—a singular proof that those enquiries were not instituted till they were needed. Those of our readers who have waded through the rather voluminous evidence we have already printed, will not wonder that the revenue has been defrauded, but rather wonder at the honesty and simplicity of those who have punctually paid their duties. The Customs' regulations might almost be headed "Smuggling made easy." It is not impossible, as Mr. Cowper says has been calculated, that £50,000 a year has been lost to the revenue in this way. However, the extra diligence and watchfulness which the exposure will stimulate, will doubtless tell favourably on the colonial revenue next year. So that this, coupled with the probable increase in the gold export duty, will secure the full realisation of the anticipated Ways and Means.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tuesday, January 4th.

CONTINGENT MOTION.

Mr. Martin to move (on the Order of the Day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply),—1. That the resolution adopted by this House on the 15th of December instant, to the effect that there be granted to her Majesty a sum not exceeding one shilling in the year 1859, to meet necessary additional expenditure under Schedule C of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 18 and 19 Victoria, chapter 54, be rescinded. 2. That it be an instruction to the committee to reconsider, before proceeding to any other business, that portion of the Message of his Excellency the Governor-General, by which the House was recommended to provide the sum of £14,000 to meet such additional expenditure.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Dennisy to move, That the petition of Mr. J. N. Belt, praying inquiry into the Insolvency Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, presented by him on the 23rd ultimo, be printed.

Mr. Williamson to move, That the reports forwarded by the Pilot Board to the Government, in 1857 and 1858, relative to the improvement of the Pilot Service, be laid on the table of this House.

Mr. Robertson to move, That the petitions from Scone and Murrurundi, respectively, relative to the proceedings of the Synod of Australia towards the Rev. Dr. Lang in the year 1842, presented by him on the second instant, be printed.

Mr. Hart to move, That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider an address to the Governor-General, to effect that His Excellency will cause to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimate for 1859, a sum not exceeding £500, to defray the expense of a police magistrate for Armidale.

Mr. Donaldson to move, That on the next sitting day, this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider an address to the Governor-General, to the effect that his Excellency will cause to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimate for 1859, a sum not exceeding £14,000 for public worship throughout the colony, in addition to the sum of £28,000 provided by the Constitution Act.

Mr. Donaldson to move, That on the next sitting day, this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider an address to the Governor-General, to the effect that his Excellency will cause to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimate for 1759, a sum not exceeding £14,000 for public worship throughout the colony, in addition to the sum of £28,000 provided by the Constitution Act; on condition that an equal amount be contributed by private subscription, and further, that the expenditure be limited to the gold-fields and other unsettled districts, where there may be no fixed places of public worship.

Mr. Forster to move,—1. That a select committee, with leave to send for persons and papers, be appointed to consider and report upon the allegations contained in the petition of Charles Wentworth Bucknell, received by this House on September 30, and that such enquiry have special reference to the alleged employment of detectives by the police authorities of this colony, for the discovery of actual or supposititious offences. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Jones, Mr. Hay, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Denichy, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Flood.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Lord to ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—If he is aware that a mistake has been made, in including Wellington in the Northern Districts, and if such mistake will be rectified, by placing Wellington in the Western Districts and declaring it one of the places at which District Courts will be held?

Sale by Auction This Day.—Messrs. Lister and Barnett, on the premises of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Clarence-street, at ten o'clock, furniture, &c.—Adv.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tuesday Morning, 21st December.—We are still being visited hourly by flying showers. From Saturday evening to Monday evening the rain came down without ceasing. The streets were flooded, and the Yarra Yarra overflowed its banks. This morning the road from Melbourne to Sandridge is under water. The river is still rising, and the rain falling. People are shivering with cold. Fires are lighted in snug back parlours, and hot brandy and water is the beverage of the season. I remember once experiencing in England a warmer Christmas than we have a prospect of enjoying here this year. Arrangements are made for many family pic-nics, but these must be changed into water parties if this weather hold.

The Chief Justice is now engaged for the second day in hearing the arguments in the National Bank Injunction case. Eleven counsel are engaged, namely:—For the plaintiffs, the Solicitor General, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Barton, and Mr. Wyatt: for the defendants, Cruikshank, Porter, and Cumberland, Mr. Parsons; for the defendant Cruikshank, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Fellows; for the defendants, Houston, Lempriere, Brown, Caple, Purves, Coffey, and Franklyn, Mr. Michie, Mr. Bunny, Mr. Sitwell, Mr. W. Stephen, and Mr. Carter.

The bill was filed by five shareholders, on behalf of themselves and others against John Houston, Thomas Henry Lempriere, Thomas Brown, Andrew Rose Cruikshank, George Wallich Porter, Alfred Cumberland, directors; and James Caple, James Purves, Henry Alfred Coffey, and Francis Burdett Franklyn, shareholders. Its prayer is that the "partnership now existing between the shareholders of the said bank may be dissolved, and the affairs be wound up, and, in the meantime, that the defendants, their agents and servants, be restrained from carrying on the business of the said partnership, from using the name of the company, from using the capital stock of the company, from lending any money of the company, from in any receiving, paying away, or disposing of the funds of the company." The arguments are not likely to be concluded to-day. You will have received the result by telegraph before this comes to hand.

That extraordinary woman, Mary O'Connell, still eludes the vigilance of the police, who are baffled in every endeavour to discover a clue to her whereabouts.

Thursday Morning, 23rd.—Since I wrote to you on Tuesday, a complete change has taken place in the weather. The sky is unclouded and the atmosphere clear and bracing. The city looks gay with the windows "dressed" for Christmas, and with its pathways thronged with the fair sex, who, to use the mercantile language of the day, are "buyers for immediate consumption." Let us hope that it may be repeated of them as it has been said of other recent operations in the market, in the present state of stocks, "great caution is evinced by buyers."

The long promised regulations with regard to the leasing of auriferous lands have at length been issued. They are gazetted, and in operation, so far as the mining district of Ballarat is concerned—this district being the only one in a sufficient state of preparedness. Until a by-law was passed, the various Mining Boards protecting the applicant for a lease from the squatting propensities of holders of miner's rights, the new regulations must as a matter of course be inoperative, for the mere gazetting of the application for a piece of land would bring about a "rush." The Ballarat Board have passed such a by-law, and any company complying with the conditions can now obtain fixity of tenure of its gold mine. All auriferous lands may be leased under these regulations except any actually occupied at the time of application, and these leases are classed under three heads—surfacing leases, for areas of not more than fifty acres, nor less than five; quartz reef leases, for areas of not more than eight hundred yards long by one hundred wide, nor less than one hundred yards by eighty; and leases of alluvial land for deep sinking, of not more than fifty acres nor less than five. The rents payable are £5 per acre for alluvial land, £5 for one hundred yards' length of quartz reef. The duration of each lease is to be limited to ten years. The actual power of granting these leases will rest with the local boards.

The office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Public Works has been divided into two. A *Government Gazette* extraordinary issued yesterday evening, contained the following notification:—"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—The hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey; the hon. George Samuel Wegg Horne, to be Commissioner of Public Works." Both hon. gentlemen have vacated their seats, and the Speaker has issued writs for new elections by their respective constituencies.

Great preparations are been made for the holiday festivities of the coming week.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I was on Friday evening a witness to a system of extortion, and a display of impudence, at the Lyceum Theatre, which I feel confident, if known, would never be countenanced by the Wizard of the North. Accompanied by five ladies and two or three gentlemen, I went on the above evening to see Professor Anderson, and the ladies of course made use of the cloak-room. It has been a general practice with me on all occasions to give something to the female in charge for the accommodation thus afforded to my friends, but until the time in question I never heard of this fee being demanded. On Friday night, after the conclusion of the performance, the ladies occupying the boxes at the Lyceum repaired to the cloak-room to procure their bonnets, shawls, &c., and some left without making any present to the woman in charge. On discovering this, the woman became exceedingly irritable, and gave notice she would lock the door and let no one out until they had paid a shilling each. A gentleman, whose wife was attiring herself, on hearing this, came to the step of the door leading to the cloak-room for the purpose of requesting his wife to come away; he did not enter the room, but merely stood at the doorway, when this woman summoned a bully to her aid, who pushed the gentleman on one side, and coolly told him there was no compulsion to pay the money, only he must. The woman said no one should use her brushes and combs for nothing, and if they used the room they must pay for it. The five ladies forming portion of my party were in the room at the time, but I was not allowed admission; some kind-hearted gentleman, however, seeing the unpleasant predicament the ladies were in, tendered a half sovereign, and they were graciously allowed to depart. Now, it strikes me, Sir, that if an additional charge is made to the boxes, it is with the understanding those visiting receive additional accommodation, including the advantages of a cloak room. I can speak for myself that I never allowed the female in charge to go unrequited at any theatre in Sydney; but this is nothing to the point. If Professor Anderson allows (which I scarcely believe) the menials at the Lyceum Theatre to be insolent and impudent to his female patrons, he need expect but little of their support. By giving publicity to this letter, he will not be ignorant of the above facts, and I give you full permission as far as Professor Anderson is concerned, to reveal to him my name and address, which I enclose.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

A. C.

LADY VISITORS BONNETTED AT THE LYCEUM.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I beg to complain through the columns of your journal of an unexpected indignity to which some ladies were subjected at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of Wednesday last. Perhaps publicity to such discourteous conduct may prevent anything like a repetition of the offence. Two ladies—at the customary invitation of some subordinate person—were invited to put their hats or bonnets, &c., in a side room, and did so. After the conclusion of the performances they returned to that apartment, the gentlemen of their party remaining, of course, outside. The attendants peremptorily and insultingly demanded and insisted upon the payment of one shilling from each of the ladies; and as one of them did not happen to have any money with her to meet so unexpected a contingency, the women barred the passage of the alarmed and astonished lady from the apartment in the most brutal and offensive manner, saying, "You shan't go out unless you pay us your shilling," &c. No explanation whatever was listened to. Fortunately one of the two ladies having had a shilling with her for the recompense of these people, paid it, and purchased her release, which enabled her to reach her husband, who of course immediately rescued the lady so unceremoniously detained in custody by these insolent harpies. I understand that there were other ladies present of the highest rank and standing treated with similar rudeness. I write this in order, at least, that ladies wishing to see clever performances (which I have no desire whatever to depreciate), may go not unprovided with an extra shilling or so for this very extraordinary bonnet trick.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

A Word to the Wise.—Abolition of a Relic of the Olden Time.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the town council of Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was resolved by a large majority to abolish the mayor's salary, which ever since the foundation of the corporation has been regularly paid. The nominal amount of the salary is £750, but it generally reaches £900 or £1000; this is to be entirely done away with in future, and instead, the "legitimate expenses" of the Mayor are to be allowed. It is worthy of note, that only three other towns in addition to Newcastle pay their mayors.—*Times, October 9.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Morning.

The Star of Peace arrived yesterday, with a cargo of general merchandise.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 23rd instant. The *Herald* of that date says:

Stock and Share Market.—We are unable to record any change in quotations, or to refer to any transactions of importance. It was expected at the close of last week that the business of this week would open with considerable activity; but this anticipation has not been realised, although, we may remark, that quotations have been firmly sustained.

Import Markets.—The principal event of importance in the local markets was the sale of the cargo of fruits, ex Zinta, from Malaga. The parcels offered were of a superior character, and brought very satisfactory rates. The prices of horse feed have slightly risen to-day, in consequence of the wet weather which has recently prevailed, and which has induced holders to endeavour to establish higher rates. It is feared that the excessive rains which have fallen will have done some damage to the crops, and that the apprehensions of growers with regard to the yield will be verified.

The National Bank.—The true supporters of this institution will be gratified to learn that the rule absolute for an injunction to restrain the directors of the National Bank of Australasia from carrying on the business of the corporation, was refused to-day; and that the few shareholders by whom the late Chairman and the ex-General Manager were countenanced, have consequently sustained a signal defeat. At the special general meeting of shareholders, held this afternoon, and convened for the purpose of confirming the suspension of Mr. D. A. Hughes, there was a very numerous attendance, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—"That the suspension from office of Daniel Abraham Hughes as general manager of the National Bank of Australasia, made on the third day of December, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed. That Daniel Abraham Hughes be, and is hereby removed from the office of general manager of the National Bank of Australasia."

Insolvency.—The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, on the Court rising this day (the last sitting of the year), stated that the business of this year had exceeded that of any other; and that two-thirds of the insolvencies had been occasioned by the operation of Fellows' Act.

Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. report of their wool sale on Wednesday—Wool: In consequence of the postponement of the departure of the English mail, and the attention of the merchants generally being principally directed to their correspondence, the wool sales have been postponed until next week. On the 11th instant the European arrived with the English mails of the 16th October, bringing advices of the favourable condition of the wool market, an advance having taken place of ¼d. to 1½d. per pound on the closing rates of the July and August series of sales. This good news has had its due effect on our buyers here, and although we cannot quote any decided advance (the upward tendency of the home market having been for some time anticipated), still, prices are firmer, and those buyers who were previously wavering have now acquired a little more confidence. During the week we have sold 189 bales, greasy, at from 10d. to 12¼d. per pound, and 800 bales fleece at from 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 10½d. Secured also has been easier of sale, and a slight advance on our last sales rates may be quoted. Sheepskins: During the week several large lots of station skins have passed through our hands, at from 6¼d. to 8¾d. per pound. Tallow: There is very little business doing. We have sold several small lots of mixed, for Colonial use, and one large lot of beef, for shipment, at £42 per ton.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

The Share Market has been active this week, and a pretty large amount of stock has changed hands, at the following rates, viz.: Union Bank shares, at £50 to £51 per share; Commercial ditto, at £49 15s. ditto; Joint Stock ditto, at £12 10s. ditto; General Insurance ditto, £9 17s. 6d. ditto; Sydney Insurance ditto, £1 7s. 6d. ditto; Australasian Steam ditto, £14 10s. ditto; Government Debentures, due 1860, and Pyrmont Bridge Debentures, par and interest.

Companies.	Dividend last declared	Paid per Share.	Prices.
Banks—	per an.		
New South Wales	20 p. ct.	£20	£45 to 46
Commercial	17 "	25	£50
Joint Stock	10 "	10	12 10s to £12 15s
Australasian	20 "	40	......
Union	20 "	25	50 to 52
London Chartered	6 "	20	......
English, Scottish, & Australian	4 "	20	......
Oriental	14 "	25	......
Steam—			
Australasian	10 "	15	£14 10s. to £15
Hunter River	10 "	10	7 15s. to £8
North Shore	" "	5	......
Kiama	10 "	5	5
Grafton	20 "	10	11
Insurance—			
General (Marine)	20 "	5	9 15s. to £10
New South Wales (Marine)	25 "	2	4
Sydney (Fire)	10 "	1	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 8s
Miscellaneous—			
Gas Light	10 "	6	£10 10s to £10 15s
Sydney Exchange		10	......
Pyrmont Bridge	8 Int.	5	4 10s.
Newcastle Coal and Copper	10 "	£23 10s. and £25	82 p. ct.
Bathurst Copper Mining		£5	......
Ophir Copper Mining		5	......
Carangara Copper Mining		£3 10s.	......
Wentworth Gold Field		£10	......

*** The prices of shares induce the dividend from the last payments.

DEBENTURES.

Government of New South Wales, interest at 3½d. per cent. per diem and 5 per cent per annum, terminable in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876 ......100 p. ct.

Ditto, at 5 per cent. per annum, interminable 97

	Interest per annum.	
Victoria	5 per cent.	
Ditto	6 "	
South Australia	6 "	
General Government of New Zealand	8 and 10	
Provincial ditto	8 and 10	
City of Sydney	6 "	
City of Melbourne	6 "	
Town of Geelong	6 "	
Australasian Steam Navigation Company, terminable in 1859, 1860, and 1861	7 "	...... Par.
Pyrmont Bridge Company, terminable in 1865	"	...... Par.
Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, terminable in 1866	7 "	
Ditto ditto, terminable in 1863	8 "	
Melbourne Gas Company	10 "	
Treasury Bills, payable 1st March, 1859	6 "	

*** The interest on debentures is charged to the day of sale.

N.B. Mortgages are negotiated at interest of from 7 per cent. per annum upwards, according to the security offered.

W. BARTON and SON, 372, George-street,
December 24. opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Share Report.—The Share Market continues quiet, and but few transactions are taking place at the present time, being partly on account of the approaching holidays, as well as the near approach of half-yearly dividend meetings in several of the companies. Holders of most favourite stocks continue firm at maximum quotations, and few are even disposed to sell, while buyers are unwilling to operate freely at prices asked. The transactions this week have, however, been to a good amount, as follows:—Commercial Bank shares, at £49 15s.; Union Bank shares, at £50; Australian Joint Stock shares, at £12 10s.; Australian General Assurance ditto, at £9 17s. 6d.; Sydney Insurance ditto, at £1 7s. 6d.; Australasian Steam Navigation Company ditto, at £14 10s.; Pyrmont Bridge Company's Debentures, and New South Wales Government Debentures, at par with interest added.

Name of Companies.	Amount of share	Amount Paid up ⅌ share	Last div. ⅌ cent. ⅌ ann.	Selling at
Bank of New South Wales	£20	£20	20	45 to 46
Commercial Bank	25	25	15 †	50
Australian Joint Stock Bank	10	10	10	12½ to 13
Bank of Australasia	40	40	20	90
Union Bank of Australia	25	25	20 *	50 to 52½
Australian Agricultural	25	19	...	35 to 37
Bank of Victoria	50	25	10	40
Australian Gas-Light	6	6	10	10½ to 11
Australian General Assurance	100	5	20	9¾
N. S. Wales Marine Assurance	20	2	25	4
Sydney Insurance	10	1	10	1⅜ to 1½
Australasian Steam Navigation	15	15	10	15
Hunter River New Steam Navi.	10	10	10	8
Grafton Steam Navigation	10	10	10 ‖	11 to 12
Kiama Steam Navigation	5	5	25	5
North Shore Steam Ferry	5	5	5	
Pyrmont Bridge	5	5	8 int.	par
Sydney Exchange	10	10	...	
Geelong and Melbourne Railway	20	20	5 int. ‡	No market
Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Rail	50	50	14	73
Bathurst Copper Mining	5	5	...	
Ophir Copper Mining	5	5	...	
Carangara Copper Mining	5	5	...	
Newcastle Coal and Copper	25	£25 & 23 10s	10	90½
Wentworth Gold Mining	10	£10	...	

* With 9d. in the £ extra for colonial shareholders. † With a bonus of 5s. per share. ‡ Guaranteed by the Government of Victoria. ‖ With a bonus of 10s. per share.

DEBENTURES.

New South Wales Government, bearing 3½d. ⅌ cent. ⅌ diem, redeemable 1860, 100 to 100½. Ditto ditto, ditto, 1866, ditto. Ditto ditto, ditto, 1873, 99 to 100. Ditto ditto, 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, 99 to 100. Ditto ditto, ditto, 1884 (at option of Government only), 96.

Pyrmont Bridge Company, 7 ⅌ cent., redeemable 1865, 100.

Victoria Government, 5 and 6 ⅌ cent., none.

New Zealand Government, 8 and 10 ⅌ cent., none.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company, 7 ⅌ cent., redeemable 1859-60-61, 100 to 100½.

Geelong and Melbourne Railway, 7 ⅌ cent., redeemable 1866, 99 to 95. Ditto ditto, 8 ⅌ cent., 1863, 90 to 95.

The interest on all debentures to date of purchase payable by purchaser.

*** Loans negociated on the security of mortgages on real estate, at 7 ⅌ cent. and upwards. N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had on application to

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers,
December 24. Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Description.	Stock on hand 17th December.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 24th December.
Rum, the produce of Sugar	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
West India, B. P.	135,417	...	5,992	1,476	127,949
East India, B. P., and Mauritius	49,308	...	498	253	48,557
Foreign States	36,168	...	...	...	36,168
Arrack, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits, not otherwise enumerated	5,674	...	...	...	5,674
Brandy	280,436	1,246	3,469	646	277,567
Geneva	91,999	990	3,367	188	89,574
Whisky	38,123	...	690	130	37,303
Liqueurs	1,427	...	30	...	1,397
British Spirits	34,978	555	601	345	34,587
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and Cavendish	243,292	...	15,933	5,105	222,174
Leaf	365	...	...	...	365
Cigars	54,210	...	1,358	6,165	46,737
Snuff	3,176	...	...	...	3,176

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SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

The emigrants per Forest Monarch, 335 in number, have arrived, and can be hired early next week. The holidays have interfered with business generally, but the weather being now all that can be desired for harvest operations, good men can readily command current wages. Married couples continue in favour both for town and country employment, at about £50 per annum; single female servants more in demand than usual, but after Christmas they will no doubt be easily obtained. Mechanics meet with a limited inquiry; shepherdmen for stations, and the usual run of country servants, are more plentiful; Germans unable to speak much English can be hired on very reasonable terms.

SPENCER ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street North.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULAR.

Fat Cattle.—The heavy supply throughout the week caused a decline in prices from last quotations, and from the different mobs known to be on the road prices are still further expected to fall, although I succeeded in obtaining £6 12s 6d per head for a very prime lot of the Australian Agricultural Company's bullocks. Prime bullocks, £5 10s; good ditto, £4 to £4 15s.

Fat Sheep.—The number brought to market still exceeding the demand, prices have in consequence slightly receded, especially for second and inferior quality. They may be quoted—first quality wethers, 15s to 18s; second ditto, 13s to 16s; one lot, very prime, sold at 18s 9d.

Store Cattle.—From the very favourable state of the country, the demand for store cattle has slightly increased. Prime mobs are saleable at highest prices previously quoted.

Store Sheep.—There is little more enquiry for good store sheep. Good shorn ewes, from 8s 6d to 10s; wethers, 10s to 12s.

Horses.—A fair business in this market during the week. I sold one mixed lot, about 70 head, at from £11 to £57.

Stations.—I have had numerous inquiries for good fattening runs, or stations lightly stocked.

Wool.—The demand for wool not quite so brisk this week. Superior clips 1s 9d to 2s, fair to good 1s 6d to 1s 9½d, grease 8d to 1s.

Hides.—Heavy shipping from 14s to 15s.

Tallow.—Beef, for town use, 44s to 48s; mutton from 52s to 58s, very scarce; station, 44s to 54s.

Report from Melbourne Agent:—

Fat Cattle.—Prime, from £7 10s to £9; second quality bullocks, £5 10s to £7 10s; cows, £4 to £5.

Store Cattle.—Still little doing in this description of stock.

Fat Sheep.—Wedders may be quoted from 17s 6d to 21s (the latter prime), ewes at 13s to 16s, shorn wedders 15s to 17s, ewes 11s to 11s 6d.

Store Sheep.—In good enquiry, but buyers object to prices asked.

Sales since my last report:—

Fat bullocks	300 head
Ditto sheep	5400
Maiden ewes (for shipment)	25 0
Store cattle	1500 head
Ditto sheep	12,000

R. PEEL RAYMOND.

Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney, 24th December.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

[Unless otherwise expressed, the prices quoted in this article are those in transactions between the producer and the first purchaser; not as between one dealer and another, much less the retail prices.]

Wheat and Flour.—No alteration this week to report, the mills quoting flour at £18 and £20 per ton, and wheat at 7s to 7s 9d per bushel. Bran, 2s per bushel.

Bread.—Cash over the counter 5d to 5½d, delivered or booked 5½d to 6d per 2-lb. loaf.

Biscuit.—Messrs. Wilkie and Co. quote as follows: Navy 18s, and cabin 26s per 100 lbs. Mr Hamilton: Cabin 26s per 100 lbs.; navy 18s.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 2d to 2½d, mutton 3½d to 4d, pork 7½d to 8d, veal 6d per lb; lamb 5s. per quarter.

Poultry and Dairy Produce.—Fowls 3s 6d to 5s, ducks 4s to 4s 6d, geese, 7s to 9s, cock turkeys 10s to 40s, hen turkeys 10s to 15s, pigeons 1s 6d to 2s per couple. Roasting pigs 7s to 9s each. Butter 9d to 1s 3d, cheese 8d to 10d, bacon and hams 10d to 11d, lard 8d to 9d per lb. Eggs 1s 3d to 1s 6d per dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, £5 to £6, onions £6 to £9 per ton. Cabbages 6s to 12s, cucumbers 2s to 3s, lettuces 1s to 2s 6d, pumpkins 6s to 12s, vegetable marrow 2s to 4s per dozen. Asparagus 8s to 10s, rhubarb, 4s to 5s, celery 5s to 8s, turnips 2s 6d to 3s 6d, carrots 2s 6d to 3s 6d, parsnips 2s 6d to 3s 6d, leeks 1s to 1s 6d per dozen bunches. French beans 3s to 4s, broad beans 3s to 4s, green peas 8s to 10s per bushel.

Fruits.—Oranges 2s to 2s 6d, lemons 1s 3d to 1s 6d, bananas 2s, apples 2s 6d to 3s, figs 2s per dozen. Pears 5s to 10s, apricots 8s to 10s, plums 10s to 20s per basket. Strawberries 2s per quart.

Forage.—Hay, £5 10s to £7; straw £5 to £6 per ton. Green food 1s to 1s 3d per dozen bundles. No grain offered.

Bark.—£4 10s to £5 per ton.

Cattle.—Milch cows, £6 to £8; calves, £1 10s to £2 per head.

Horses.—Mr. S. Wooller reports the market as steady, owing to the approaching holidays. Although first-class horses are still in great demand, such as superior carriage and gig horses, thoroughly broken, of good size and power, thorough hackneys are much sought for, and would amply pay parties sending such cattle, there being none for sale. Quotations same as last week.

Cattle.—Mr. George M. Pitt reports sales made during the week of the following lots of cattle:—136 head at an average of £5 7s, 120 ditto at an average of £5, 46 ditto at an average of £5.

Produce Sales.—Messrs. Durham and Irwin sold during the week—Sheepskins: 1 lot at 8d, 1 ditto at 7¼d, 1 ditto at 7d per lb. Hides: 51 at 11s 6d, 11 at ..., 110 at 15s 9d. Horns: 1 lot at 24s. 120 colonial cheeses, at 7d per lb. A shipment of Danish oats, at 4s 6d per bushel; mess, at £3 17s 6d. Calves, at from £1 5s 6d to £1 15s 6d. Several brands of wool were withheld, owing to the proximity of their sale day (Friday) to Christmas.

MELBOURNE STOCK MARKETS, 20th Dec.

Fat Cattle have come forward in excess of the demand, and prices have had a downward tendency. Prime bullocks were sold at from £7 10s to £9; cows, from £5 10s to £7; middling quality bullocks, £5 to £7 10s; cows, from £4 to £5.

Store Cattle.—Little doing in this description of stock.

Fat Sheep.—A slight advance took place in the earlier part of the week, owing to a rather short supply; since then considerable numbers have been brought forward, and wethers may be quoted from 17s 6d to 21s (the latter prime); ewes, at 13s to 14s 6d; shorn wethers, 15s to 17s; ewes, 11s to 11s 6d.

Store Sheep.—In good enquiry, but buyers object to the prices asked, and in consequence nothing of moment to report.

Horses.—A fair business in this market during the week. I sold a mixed lot of about 70 head, from £11 to £57.

CHARLES BROWN, stock and commission agent.

MAITLAND STOCK MARKET.

We have had a full market, both of fat cattle and sheep, this week, six hundred head of the former having been disposed of for the consumption of this immediate district. The quality has been good. Prices have exhibited a marked decline, as the subjoined report will show; but, nevertheless, whenever boiling-down can be effected with any degree of convenience and facility, as in this neighbourhood, stock-owners have, up to a certain point, a security, or a kind of insurance, from loss, and there is no necessity for sacrificing good cattle. We make these remarks to prevent parties on the road from too easily parting with their property, and that there is no necessity for doing so however flushed the market may be. We have refused 12s for 800 fat wethers, and 10s 6d for 700 fat ewes, the owner preferring to hold out for a better price.

We report the following sales:—4000 store sheep, ewes and wethers, at 11s 6d; 172 store sheep at 10s, 330 fat wethers 13s, 330 head fat and mixed cattle, viz., 189 head of Mr. S. Clift's, at the following results: 45 bullocks at £5 10s, 21 ditto £5 4s, 72 ditto at £5, 17 heifers £3 15s 10d, 16 ditto at £3 14s, 18 ditto £3 13s; 1 fine bullock £5 17s; 100 head Mr. Glasse's cattle (light) at an average of £4 ...; 49 Mrs. Nicol's mixed cattle at £2 1s 6d each; 18 horses, from £4 to £13 10s each.—Dodds and Co., Auctioneers, 24th December.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

Friday, December 24.

Trade throughout the week has been improving, and the usual purchases incidental to Christmas week have been made. Notwithstanding this improvement there is a general dullness over the district, and money is scarce.

Tallow is quoted at from 41s to 42s per cwt.; but there are no arrivals. Hides from 9s to 14s each, sheepskins 5d to 7d per lb., candles 7d per lb., soap 4½d.

A very considerable quantity of wheat has been sold at from 7s to 7s 6d per bushel, and maize is steady at 4s per bushel. It is not expected that there will be much demand for wheat, maize, or flour, from the up-country or the northern diggings this season, as the crops in these districts are very heavy, and sufficient to supply all demands.

Flour (mill prices).—Fine, 22s per 100 lbs., seconds 20s, bran 10s.

Hay (oaten).—£3 15s per ton; lucerne, from £3 5s to £3 10s, but in little demand.

In Dairy Produce: Fresh butter sells at from 1s 4d to 1s 6d; salt butter, 1s per lb.; cheese, good colonial, 7d to 7½d; eggs, 1s 3d per dozen.

In Vegetables: Potatoes are in good demand, at 6s to 6s 6d per cwt.; onions, 5s to 5s 6d; carrots, 2s to 2s 6d per dozen bunches; turnips, 3s; lettuces, 4d per dozen; radishes, 6d per dozen bunches; cabbages, 5s per dozen; pumpkins, 7s to 8s per dozen; broad beans, 6d to 8d per peck; french beans, 9d to 1s.

In Fruit: Oranges, very scarce, 1s 6d per dozen; lemons, 6d; plums, 4d; apricots, 3d to 5d per dozen.

In Poultry: Fowls, 3s 6d per pair; ducks, 4s to 4s 6d; geese, 7s to 8s; turkeys, 10s.

Weekly Produce Circular.—The weather appears to have taken up for a time. Lucerne hay, at last quotations; oaten hay, little in demand; maize, at last quotations; bran, 8s; potatoes, 6s to 8s; barley, English, 4s 6d per bushel; ditto, Cape, 4s 6d ditto; Hides, from 7s to 14s. Business very dull. The above are selling prices, not purchasing. D. C. Carter, auctioneer and broker, West Maitland.

Reunion.—The members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, to the number of about one hundred, held a reunion, or annual breakfast meeting, on the morning of Christmas day, at 7 o'clock. After the breakfast, the meeting was suitably addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Kent, Hessel, and Oram; also by Captain Martindale, and Messrs. A. M'Arthur, Charles. Webber, and Fairfax. The growth of the association, its present prosperous condition, and its probable future, were dwelt upon by each in short terse speeches. Reference was made to the Friday midday prayer meetings, and their beneficial results. The meeting closed, as had been arranged, soon after nine o'clock, so as not to interfere with other duties, and all who were present appeared pleased and profited.

Wesleyan Methodist Bazaar.—This bazaar, which, during the week, has been carried on so successfully in the School of Arts, was closed last night (Friday), till Monday (Boxing day), amid the most favourable auspices. Every night the hall was crowded to excess, and, owing to the varied supply of articles and the moderate prices charged, the goods have been disposed of very rapidly. Result of sales: Tuesday, £297; Wednesday, £274; Thursday, £134; Friday, £115. Total, £820. This has been, unquestionably, the most successful bazaar ever held in Maitland.—*Maitland Northern Times.*

Benbembra.—3rd December. Chesnut mare, star, C over M near shoulder; a chesnut filly foal at foot, unbranded. Brown filly, blaze, unbranded. Bay filly, unbranded. Bay mare, IK off shoulder, C near shoulder, has a fistula. Bay horse, white face, white feet, HN near shoulder. Bay filly, WC near shoulder and rump, WG or WC off shoulder. Brown filly, small star, LD near shoulder. Brown or bay horse, 17 over ... under saddle near side, anchor off side under saddle, blaze. Bay mare, WW near shoulder. Black colt, BC near shoulder, big head. To be sold on 4th January.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 15th instant.

Assessment on Stock Bill.—The following is a condensed form of the proposed Assessment Act upon stock, with the last amendments incorporated:—Clause 1. Defines the 1st of July to be the day for payment to the Colonial Treasurer of the assessment for each year, commencing from January 1st. 2. Makes it lawful for the Governor to grant to all persons surrendering their waste lands leases on the 1st of July, 1859, fresh leases for the residue of the terms of those leases, at the previous rent, and an additional rent of 2d. per head per annum for sheep, the number to be calculated to the land, and the new lease to have same conditions of resumption and forfeiture as the old, and to contain a proviso that such rents duly paid shall be in full of all taxes, rates, assessments, or impositions upon the land included in lease, or upon the stock depastured thereon, to be imposed by the Parliament, save general taxes and impositions which may be imposed on all lands or stock within the province. 3. Waste lands hereafter to be classified, according to quality and situation, by a Government officer, or officers, at not less than 75 sheep per square mile for the lowest class, nor more than 250 per square mile for the highest class. Such classification, when confirmed by the Governor in Council, to be published in the *Gazette*. 4 Twelve months before the expiration of any lease of waste lands, the value for the next five years to be calculated and published in the *Gazette* for general information. 5. Any person entitled to a lease of five years, at the expiration of such term to be entitled to a renewal for five further years, at an annual rent to be determined in the same manner. If declining to accept at the fresh valuation within three months, the land to be dealt with according to the waste lands regulations then in force. 6. A remission of rental of one sheep per acre to be made for every acre of purchased land not under cultivation within the limits of each lease, the particulars of such land to be lodged with the Surveyor-General one month before payment of rent, the Treasurer to make the requisite reduction. 7. Prescribes a penalty of 25 per cent. if the rent be not paid within a month of its being due; and if the penalty and assessment be not paid within the month next ensuing, the same to be recoverable by the Commissioner in any competent Court in the province; default of payment to be followed by forfeiture of lease. The Governor in Council to have power to waive the forfeiture on payment and such other terms as he may deem desirable. 8. No assessment upon cattle depastured upon new runs until the expiral of four years from the date of the lease. 9. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, or persons authorised by him in writing, to prosecute in all actions under the Act. 10. Unbranded cattle over twelve months old running on Crown lands, and having no reputed owner, to be taken possession of by the Crown, and sold by auction after one month's public notification in the *Gazette*.—*Register.*

The Crops.—The crops north of Gawler are not by any means so bad as was predicted a month ago. In reference to some lands of inferior yield it is justly asked, "How long is land to be expected to grow wheat without being helped artificially by the hand of man?" I have recently inspected lands that have been made to grow wheat during a great part of the colony's existence, and their owners are complaining that they used to get five-and-thirty bushels, and now they don't expect fifteen. Very likely not. With half our wheat growers such a thing as manure is not in all their thoughts, and it is certainly a discredit to the colony that if the thousands of tons of bones (the lightest carriage, and the heaviest fertilizer of all manures) which the colony has been picking for two-and-twenty years, shiploads are allowed to go sixteen thousand miles to England to be boiled for glue for the Manchester fustian manufacturers, and for fat for the soapmakers, and then crushed for the use of the calculating and sensible British farmer. Our Australian farmers sweating down their lands for their sons and successors, reminds me of what is called in England "getting the lease ready for the landlord" towards the end of it.

The Real Property Act.—Considerable opposition was given to the establishment for working the Real Property Act of last session; but ultimately all the salaries on the Estimates were voted without alteration, on the ground that justice to a new department and a fair trial for the system required that course. During the discussion of these items several facts transpired respecting the Bill for amending the Real Property Act, which is prepared for introduction into Parliament. The measure, it is said, contains ninety-three clauses, and repeals seventy-six clauses of the existing Act. It will not only be introduced during the present session, but the Attorney-General says it will be necessary to pass it before the prorogation. From Mr. Hanson's remarks we gather that several grave deficiencies in the Act have been detected by actual working; and also that the principal objections which that learned gentleman entertains against the system will be neutralized by the provisions of the amended measure. The whole tenor of the learned member's remarks was decidedly favourable to the practicability of working the new system greatly to the advantage of the community. We hope his sentiments will be shared by his professional brethren generally; and that, in imitation of his example, they will strive to remedy the defects of the measure rather than to destroy its usefulness.—*Register.*

INDIA.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, 23rd October.)

Lucknow.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated 3rd instant:—"We are beginning to be a little more lively here now that the Chief is expected. Drafts for the different regiments are daily arriving, and we hear that Lord Clyde has collected a very large force at Allahabad. In our particular neighbourhood changes are taking place. Six companies of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade have been ordered to Lucknow from cantonments, and the 38th foot from the former to the latter place. This move is owing to sickness in the 38th. I hear that the 97th are ordered from Lucknow to Nawabgunge on the Cawnpore Road, so that there will be a mere handful of troops at this place. Last week I sent out about 120 of the 88th regiment on elephants and ponies to Tehnipore. They were joined by some companies of the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers and two guns of the R. A., as also two mortars. They made a forced march and came upon the enemy unawares, drove them from their position, took four guns, some elephants, and camels, and killed about a thousand! There have also been two scrimmages between the Durriabad troops and the rebels, in both of which the latter were severely handled; the first time they were caught on an island in the Gogra and about a thousand of them were disposed of. The Pandies about Sultanpore are coming in in large numbers, showing their leave chits or anything in the shape of English writing, to be visêd by the Deputy Commissioner. The weather is improving daily, and I think we have had the last of the rains."

Cawnpore.—The following is from Cawnpore, dated 11th October:—"We are not quite so bustling and busy here as we should be if the generally entertained opinion were correct that an army of several thousand men were assembled here. The fact being that the greater portion of the troops that were here are to-day being sent in various directions. A wing of the 80th and 4 guns of 17th light field battery, going off to-day towards Nawabgunge and the 8th Irregular Cavalry to Futtehghur. The Commander-in-Chief's camp equipment and its carriage must have reached Allahabad by this time and his lordship will be doubtless crossing at Papamow in a day or two:—so much for newspaper conjectures which are often given forth as facts. The weather is getting very cool and pleasant and there is every promise of a good deal being done this season; the work having been commenced in good time. But it would have been better if the powers that be at Allahabad had made up their minds sooner as to the course of action, and thus have prevented this necessity for the hurry skurry perceptible here in the various departments. The Carabineers and 9th Lancers will be here soon, probably the curious may have a peep at the ex-King of Delhi. It will be interesting to observe whether any attempt at sympathy on the part of the Mussulmans will be shown towards the dethroned and captive monarch.

"October 12th.—Heavy firing has been again heard this morning across the river. Most likely Brigadier Evelegh at Meangunge again. Notwithstanding the risk there is of the rebels at any time crossing the road between this and Lucknow, passengers, including ladies, constantly travel the road. The want of an hotel or of any building to which travellers could repair arriving by train from Allahabad, is beginning to be most seriously felt. The Dak bungalow is always crowded, and travellers here really have no where to go to, as there are but two hotels here, and these are always full. If any person of enterprise and capital would erect a really good hotel near the railway, he would make his fortune in five years, for Cawnpore must always be a place of rest for travellers going into Oude at any rate."

"14th October.—No one knows anything of the chief's intentions or movements; but by all accounts the rebels are catching it right and left, and it is scarcely in human nature that they should hold out much longer. At Sundeela the other day they lost 1800 killed. Cawnpore is a disgrace to the British nation, the houses in the city, full of plunder, are untouched, while the cantonment is in ruins; and it is now full of officers and Englishmen of all classes with their wives and families passing through or temporarily located here. They are forced to live in the greatest discomfort, and almost without shelter; whilst the natives who have fattened upon our disaster live in luxury, ease, and comfort, with all their property and a very great deal of ours too about them. The church is allowed to be desecrated and is in ruins; the marble tablets torn from the walls, and tomb-stones still littering about, but the mosques and temples of the city are untouched. To add to it all the Hindoos have been allowed to celebrate the Ramleela this year at Government expense! and this of all places at Cawnpore."

Delhi.—The following is from Delhi, dated 1st October:—"A regiment of the Sikh corps will leave this about the 20th instant, by which date a wing of 4th Sikh cavalry from Lahore will have arrived to relieve them. One troop marched for Agra on 29th ultimo. We are also about to lose Colonel Kaye's troop of Horse Artillery, which will accompany the 9th Lancers downwards. This latter regiment is expected here very soon, and half a troop with three guns, H. A., from Meerut came in this morning to be quartered here in their place. People here seem to think that there will not be much fighting in Oude. We are to have several small well equipped columns, so that escape will be difficult for the rebels. Besides, we shall have a larger body of cavalry than before in the field, the very thing wanted for cutting up disheartened troops. The disbanded sepoys from the Upper Provinces are passing through the district quietly enough, nor have I heard of their having committed themselves in any way. They see, no doubt, that the game is up. Selimghur, the old fort on the river's bank, is looking quite warlike with its parapets and embrasures on the north and east faces. It commands the bridge of boats, and the opposite banks of the Jumna."

"12th October.—The 9th Lancers came in on the 5th instant. They were played into their camp by the band of 61st Foot, which went out to the Subzie Mundie to meet them. They were about 400 strong, and seemed in capital order. They still wear their old fighting dress—white jackets and overalls. They left us very early on 7th, and with them Colonel Kaye's troop of horse artillery, under command of Lieutenant Franks, and a police battalion. At the Calcutta gate they took charge of the old ex-king and his wife and son. At last, then, Delhi is rid of the wretched old sinner. The disbanded sepoys pass through daily. Those of 35th are now on their way down to their houses. Some people say they will swell the ranks of the insurgents, and that the Punjaub authorities were so anxious to be quit of them that they did not care what became of the scoundrels, so that they moved 'out of that.' The weather is cooler, but the sun is still unpleasant, and we have punkahs going night and day."

SHOULD THE PRESS KEEP SILENT WHILE A PUBLIC ENQUIRY IS PENDING?

(From the Times, October 4.)

As we have taken upon ourselves to disregard the recommendation addressed to us on the propriety of abstaining from comment pending the progress of a public inquiry, we owe it to the country, to the Press, and to ourselves to justify the resolution we have adopted. The Press of England, it is true, is free, and our liberty of action in this, as in other respects, under the control of the law, is absolute; but this very liberty, like all institutions of a free country, depends ultimately upon the approval and satisfaction of the community at large. We can speak our minds as we please and when we please, because that freedom of speech has been commended to the public by reflection and experience as one of the best guarantees for the liberty and prosperity of the nation entire. If we abused our privileges we could not long preserve them, and we therefore submit to the judgment of the country the views on which we have proceeded.

The first case in which the action of the Press was suspended in deference to the desire of a public functionary was that of a criminal trial. Obvious as were the grounds of this request it was not without misgiving that we received it. Undoubtedly the comments of the public journals, if they could reach the jury in their seclusion, might exercise an influence not easily to be fathomed or appreciated; the bias might possibly extend, or be thought to extend, even to other members of the Court, and the prisoner, if hardly dealt with, might argue, after his condemnation, that he had been unfairly pressed, or, after his acquittal, that he had been injuriously prejudged. But, on the other hand, we are entitled to remark that the influence thus regarded with suspicion is nothing more nor less than that same influence which is admitted to be so beneficial on every other question and occasion. The Press is universally recognised as one of the best instruments in the discovery of truth; and truth is the point to be ascertained in a court of justice, though the process must be conducted according to the forms and ordinances of law. It is hard to imagine that anything would be said in a newspaper with less scruple or greater license than may be found in the speeches of counsel engaged expressly to enforce one-sided views on the minds of the jury. No journal would shed tears to order, or seek adventitious enhancement for its arguments by invoking the testimony of Heaven. It seems anomalous to conclude that the administration of justice can be improved by the exclusion of an influence which acts advantageously on every other institution of the country, and it deserves especial remark that the very function which has thus been stamped with suspicion at home is regarded abroad with peculiar and extraordinary admiration. At the beginning of the present year the *Revue des Deux Mondes* devoted an excellent article to an analysis of the operations and services of the Press in England and France respectively; and one of the chief causes conducing to the comparative inutility of this institution in France was sought and detected in the very observance which it is now attempted to introduce among ourselves. After an elaborate illustration of the benefits conferred by the English system—"Nothing," the reviewer proceeded to remark, "is more singular than the conduct of the French journals on the occasion of any notable process. Before the inquiry is opened it is said that the affair is in the hands of justice, and we must wait for its decision. Pending the inquiry it is held that we should be careful not to affect the position of the parties implicated by unseasonable reflections. When the trial is over we regain in some degree our liberty of speech, but then approval is superfluous, and disapproval is not respectful to justice, so that in the end opinion is formed on subjects of the greatest importance without the least contribution to a right judgment on the part of the Press." Restrictions so complete as these have probably never been contemplated in this country, but the tendency of the step we are considering will be visible nevertheless; and, if the principle were applied to such a trial as that of Warren Hastings or of Queen Caroline, it is plain that the result would be equivalent to the suppression of free discussion altogether. However, as there were manifest grounds for the request originally preferred, as there are evident reasons for desiring that a jury, however they may be confused by witnesses or bewildered by counsel, should, at any rate be guided solely by the matter which, whether good or bad, is brought before them under the control and correction of the presiding judge—and as we entertained, moreover, a perfect confidence not only in the official discernment but the political liberality of the functionary from whom the wish proceeded—we acquiesced at once, and have kept the consideration carefully before our eyes. But the case becomes very different when the practice is extended to investigations and reports of ordinary political character, and it concerns the highest interests of the public that the Press should here make a stand.

We might easily put the matter on broad and conclusive grounds by observing that it is literally a question between the action or suppression of that free Press on which Englishmen rely for their knowledge of public proceedings and the preservation of public liberty; for, if discussion on any important subject can be always forbidden until inquiry is terminated, it becomes perfectly evident that there can be no discussion at all. People must simply make their choice between the report of a commission published twelve months after date, and conveying perhaps no decision, and the fresh opportune criticisms of the Press, produced with timely convenience, and secured from any fatality of error by being confronted with the actual testimony on which they were based. Take the proceedings of any committee or commission as usually constituted and usually engaged. If all comment upon these proceedings is to be reserved until they are finished the accumulated material would far transcend the faculties of either journalist or reader. Anything like a searching examination of the evidence, or a careful notification of the points successively bearing upon public interests would be utterly out of the question. We might as well try to compress all remarks upon the Parliamentary debates into a single summary at the end of the session. The option, therefore, is simply between discussion and silence. In the ordinary course of affairs a criminal trial could hardly extend to such a length as to outlast the attention or exceed the grasp of the public mind, but the investigation of a commission may be indefinitely prolonged, and their decision indefinitely suspended. We trust we do not err in concluding that, even if some inconvenience should be found attending a current commentary on such proceedings, the public will think the disadvantage less than that of the suppression of discussion altogether.

But we really cannot see where this inconvenience is likely to be experienced. We have assumed it for argument's sake, and in order to show that on no presumption would the practice in question be desirable, but we are at a loss to understand how it could occur in any shape worth consideration. It would be an insult to suppose that the comments of the Press could exert any injurious influence on the parties conducting such inquiries. Even if jurymen require protection from bias, commissioners do not, nor is it likely that they would find in the newspapers anything but assistance in their researches. If it be said that we might found upon certain evidence observations prejudicial to the character of an individual, whose exculpation might be forthcoming in evidence to follow, we can only reply that the correction would be close upon the fault; that we should be answerable for any injury unlawfully inflicted, and that we may safely be left to the discretion which our responsibility suggests. Besides, on this principle, the evidence itself should be suppressed also, and withheld from publication until it could be produced in a body, when, of course, it would never be read at all. In the present day it is admitted on all sides that the discussions of the Press conduce to the formation of sound opinion, and why, therefore, should an element so beneficial be excluded from any inquiries of which sound judgment is the object? Be it observed, that it is not only journalists, but the public at large, who would be placed under the interdict. If we may not publish any comments of our own, neither may we publish the letters of independent correspondents addressed to the same subject; nor would it be even proper, during the period of suspense, for people to express their opinions at public meetings.

Against all these assumptions we must firmly protest. We make no further allusion to the particular case which has elicited our remarks, because we are convinced no harm was intended in it, and it is the principle rather than the example which we are now considering. But on one or two occasions of late a disposition has been evinced, more or less covertly, to curtail the rights and confine the duties of the Press. We have been advised rather too frequently to withhold information, to suppress remark, and to modify our liberty of speech. These recommendations have always been founded on pretext of public interest; but they tended, nevertheless, to sap the position and influence which the Press enjoys in the State, and would have produced that effect had they been incautiously followed. Under the law the Press of this country needs no control but that of its conductors. The public, to whom we stand daily responsible, does all the rest. If we fail in either justice or discretion we pay the penalty in public disapprobation. If we are premature, imprudent, or partial in the publication of intelligence or in the expression of opinion, by the public we are judged, and our stake in the decision is nothing less than that popular support in virtue of which we speak as we do. In return for this support we are not only bound to find the information which we collect, and the ability with which we are obligingly credited, but also that general and comprehensive discretion by which these contributions should be leavened. These obligations we freely acknowledge, but we consider ourselves equal to the work before us without requiring, either in one or other department of our profession, any judgment beyond our own.

SIR JAMES BROOKE AND THE ISLANDS OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

(From the Times.)

In the way towards that Eastern coast of China to which the hopes of our merchants are now so strongly turned lie the fragments of a shivered continent. Great spiral peninsulas stretch southwards, and immense islands whose interiors are unknown to us lie about. Bordering although they do upon the highway of commerce, some of them are as little known as the fanciful regions of the ancient geographers. The microcosm of a Peninsular and Oriental steamer listens with a half-credulity to stories of flying monkeys, and prodigious serpents, and a population of cannibals, while the vessel dashes through an archipelago of islands thickly clad with tropical foliage and canopied with lofty palms. The passengers are looking towards their point of destination, and spare few thoughts to the untamed regions that lie upon their path. Yet they are skirting the precincts of a future empire which must at some not very distant day take part in the world's history. It cannot but happen that where coal and metal are plentiful, where land is fabulously fruitful, and rain and sunshine alternate through the year, that region must be of great political and financial importance in the hands of civilized possessors. All commerce round the Cape, all communication by way of Egypt and the Red Sea, must thread the narrow channels that separate the fragments of this broken piece of earth. It has all the elements of a great future, all the possibilities of a vast empire. The age of romance is not ended while the islands of the Eastern Archipelago are unexplored. Sumatra and Borneo and Celebes, and a thousand other islands that make up this great unreclaimed waste, offer fields of adventure to future conquistadores, and, under the discipline of science and industry, will sustain great populations, will employ commercial navies, and will contribute a flood of varied produce to the markets of the world.

The speeches of Sir James Brooke have excited the attention of our commercial men to the importance of this great region. All our large cities are now moved by that deep and quiet agitation which finds its vent in memorials numerously signed by names that represent limitless monetary resources and vast commercial operations. These documents work with an influence much greater than a hundred more noisy demonstrations, and it is impossible that their subject should not be largely discussed in the next session of Parliament. The dominant power in these regions is a little European state, which, with some modifications caused by the presence of powerful competitors, occupies a position analogous to that held by the Genoese in former days. Without power even to hold their own in Europe against any one of the great powers, these shrewd and industrious Hollanders have managed to make themselves kings and princes in the East, and to live at home upon the tribute they gather from their distant dependencies. The island of Java, which England still remembers was once her own, maintains the whole administration of Holland, and still leaves a surplus. Twelve millions of exports reach Europe from the Batavian Government alone. The Dutch abide stoutly by the traditions of a jealous and exclusive policy, and our merchants at Singapore complain that the same system which produced wars between the two nations in olden times is still in active operation in this Eastern Archipelago. It is asserted that they govern with a severity which savours strongly of tyranny, yet cry out lustily at the slightest interference with their aggressions, exclaiming against it as an oppression upon poor Holland because she is weak. According to the statements made at Singapore, the system of gradual absorption is of this kind:—The thrifty Chinamen who swarm in these islands carry on barter with the Malays, who are the most improvident of all the races of mankind. The Malay gradually falls back in debt, and the Chinaman possesses his cocoanut trees, and even his lands. Then the Dutchman steps in, backed by that efficient land and sea force which is always maintained in full strength, and declares that any settlement of foreigners in the Malay countries is in derogation of the general sovereignty of the Dutch. The possession immediately comes under the Dutch commercial system. Thereafter the native chiefs upon slight provocation become insurgents. The petty Rajah who was accustomed to send his three or four prahus every year laden with rice, sago, birds of paradise, birds' nests, shark fins, pepper, gutta percha, and fifty other things to Singapore, is obliged to fly the Dutch flag, to sail with a Dutch permit, and to send his produce to the port of Batavia. Singapore complains that many places that used to contribute all their cocoanut oil to Singapore do not now send a prahu or a cask of oil-cake. Holland is silently shutting up a prey which is too large for her to devour quickly.

The greater part of these statements is vehemently denied by Holland. We give them as statements, and not as proved facts. We should be better able to test them if we had Consuls in these parts who were paid by salaries, and who were restricted from trade. But there are other matters connected with these questions upon which we are in a better position for forming a judgment. Our relations with the Dutch East Indies depend upon a treaty made in 1824, whereby both nations renounce any political supremacy in the Eastern Archipelago. By Article 9 of this treaty England cedes to Holland the factory of Fort Marlborough and all the English possessions on the island of Sumatra. By Article 12 it is provided "that no British establishment shall be made on the Carimon Isles, or on the islands of Battam, Bintang, Lingin, or any of the other islands south of the Straits of Singapore." The islands thus named are the largest of a group lying to the south of the Straits of Singapore, and the object was to give the Dutch absolute control of the Straits of Sunda. About fifteen years after this treaty Sir James Brooke formed his establishment at Sarawak, and the few people in England who cared about the existence of the Eastern Archipelago were rather amused than astonished to find that Holland had put an interpretation quite her own upon this document. It seems that when both nations renounced any political supremacy in these parts the meaning was that Great Britain should retire to the continent of India, and that Holland should have all the islands. When England engaged not to form settlements upon the little islands too inconveniently near the Straits of Sunda, the engagement was intended to operate as largely as the Pope's bull which partitioned America. The line south of Singapore was to girdle the earth, and England was to exclude herself, alone of all the nations of the world, from making establishments upon the most commercially important of all the unoccupied stations on the face of the globe. When this new interpretation had been carefully ventilated by the press of the Dutch East Indies it was formally submitted to Lord Aberdeen, *àpropos* of the proceedings of Sir James Brooke and the disastrous expedition of Mr. Erskine Murray. In a despatch which speculated too boldly upon the ignorance of Lord Aberdeen the Dutch version of the treaty of 1824 was broadly put forward, and Sir J. Brooke was fiercely abused, M. Dedel naively observing that, "combined with his long experience and intimate knowledge of the interior state of Borneo, Brooke's official appointment rendered him a very inconvenient and harassing personage for the Netherlanders and their Government." Lord Aberdeen demolished this Dutch vision of empire by an admirable despatch dated the 4th of May, 1846, which is now before us. He states the history and the object of the treaty, deals, with perhaps too much attention, with the unplausible suggestions of the Dutch Minister, and then states the views of the British Government upon the whole matter:—"After the most mature deliberation her Majesty's Government have decided that there is nothing in the treaty of 1824 to prevent the formation of British settlements in the districts of the Indian Archipelago from which Great Britain is not in terms excluded by the treaty, or in which the Netherlands Government does not possess vested and acknowledged rights. The undersigned appeals to these expressed terms, none of which warrant the assumption that by the treaty the British Government are precluded from occupying portions of a territory the extent of which is larger than Holland, France, and Belgium taken together." In answer to M. Dedel's expression of apprehension that "complications" would take place, Lord Aberdeen significantly observes, that "Her Majesty's Government cannot allow any apprehension of the possible occurrence of such complications to interfere with their paramount duty of protecting the just rights and legitimate interests of her Majesty's subjects. If it be, however, really the wish of the Netherlands Government finally to put an end to the jealousies and dissensions which they anticipate, the undersigned would ask whether such object might not be more easily accomplished by rendering the policy of the Netherlands Government in the Eastern Seas more conformable to the commercial spirit of the day and to the customs of other nations."

This despatch killed the controversy. It has, however, recently shown some signs of revival, for the Dutch newspapers in Batavia, which, of course, speak the language of their Government, have been lately reproducing the pretensions that were laid at rest twelve years ago. The memorials to which we have above alluded render it certain that these questions will be much discussed both at home and abroad, and it is important that the facts should be widely known. There is always some small party in this country to take an anti national view of any given question, to misrepresent the clearest case, to denounce as an injustice the most reasonable resistance, and to counsel submission to the most impudent imposture. This is one of those little known cases not unsuited to the exercise of the taste and talent of that class of politicians.

THE SLAVER ECHO.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

The real name of the captured brig is the General Putnam. These letters are partially erased and covered over by those of the assumed name Echo, and would doubtless have been restored had success crowned the enterprise in which she was engaged when taken. She is of Baltimore build—say 280 tons burden, and, it is believed, was formerly a packet in the coffee trade between that port and Rio. On the 6th of March last she cleared from New Orleans with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, a cook, steward, and one passenger. On the 5th of July she shipped a cargo of 455 slaves on the West Coast of Africa, at Kabenda, situated in latitude 5·30 south, longitude 12·20 east. It is in Lower Guinea, in the southern part of the district of Loango, and not far from the River Congo or Zaire. These slaves were purchased in a circuit of 500 miles, and assembled at a barracoon near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and in 47 days made the trip, reaching the point of destination on the morning of the 21st instant. In this space of time 141 negroes had died, leaving but 314 alive. A bay on "Cape Verde," one of the keys on the north coast of Cuba, latitude 23·30, longitude 80·20, was the landing place, where the Echo was detected by the Dolphin. The officers of the Dolphin left the harbour of Sagua la Grande the day before, and while cruising westward in search of slavers perceived the Echo at daylight in the distance, bearing the British flag, and running down the coast a-head of the Dolphin in the same direction. No suspicion was excited. The brig entered a bay; the Dolphin ran on her course, and in good time came in view of the bay and the Echo. The captain of the slaver now lost his presence of mind, supposing he was suspected and pursued, and suddenly hauled off from the coast. It was then observed that a number of launches near the shore had their sails set to come out to the brig. This verified the suspicion excited by her strange movement, and the Dolphin gave chase to the flying vessel, still bearing the British flag. Blank cartridges were fired, and it became evident that the pursuer gained. The slaver spread all her canvas in vain, and, finding herself about to fall into the clutches of the cruiser, thought to be British, hauled down that flag and ran up the stars and stripes.

The Dolphin followed suit, displaying her true colours, and brought her too with a few shotted guns fired after her. She was boarded by Lieutenant Bradford and sixteen men, and surrendered at discretion. No papers were found, but a signal of a black cross on a white ground, which had probably just been used to notify the party on shore, by previous agreement. The crew (nineteen in number) professed to be all passengers, without captain or officers; but Lieutenant Maffit selected the person who appeared to be at the head of the enterprise and took him aboard the Dolphin with a sick seaman and comrade to tend him. The rest were brought here by Lieutenant Bradford. It seems that the captain and those two men were not sent to Charleston on board the Catauba from Key West, as was expected, but are now on their way to Boston in the Dolphin. The names of 18, excepting the captain, are as follows:—Dominica de la Piene, Juan Brevers, Jose Francisco, R. I. Bates, John Basto, Alexander Rogers, Frank Cleary, John E. Capell, Archibald Scott, George Plaken, Antonio Aimera, Thomas Under, Antonio Somez, Jose de Jave, Vital de Miranda, Antonio Milansoish, William Henry Seno, Jose Gonzalez Seno. One is a Greek, one an Italian; some of them are Portuguese, some Spaniards, and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but none now admit that they are Americans, or have a whereabouts in this country. These smugglers are a desperate-looking set of fellows. Under the laws of 1819 and 1820 they will be tried for their lives, as pirates sailing on an American bottom under the American flag. They were committed to gaol on Saturday afternoon. Their trials will take place at Columbia, South Carolina, before his Honor Judge Wayne, Circuit Judge, James Connor, United States District Attorney, prosecuting officer. The Court begins to sit the fourth Monday in November.

Being curious to see the cargo and arrangement of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the port physician, and with one or two others accompanied Lieutenant Bradford in a small boat from the wharf. Upon clambering up the side of the brig, a strange and startling sight presented itself—deck covered with native Africans in a state of complete nudity, with rare instances of a narrow strip of rag an inch wide round the waist. These people were seated for the most part with their legs stretched out flat, or drawn up in front, or doubled up; some squatted on their feet and hands. A few were standing about and a few lying down. None were tied or fastened in any way. The majority were very young, apparently from 8 to 16 years of age, some younger and some older; scarcely one, however, over 20. Some of them were able-bodied, good-sized, and in good case; but the greater part were half-grown children only, weak and worn. Many were much emaciated, and showed plainly the effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship. A few were evidently ill, and soon to die. All were pure black in colour, except the dropsical, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair was very short and crisp. Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them ogling, and giggling, and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our own negroes do. Those that were thin and sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild or ferocious in their aspect. They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the person who had charge of them. They are great thieves, however, and appropriate whatever they can on every occasion. There were 246 male and 60 female Africans, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, moveable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring are stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and water to drink. Their food is boiled like "hoppinjohn," put in buckets twice a-day, at 10 and 3 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each, and well guarded, to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening. Most of them sleep on deck, being placed in close order, spoon fashion, on their sides, and not permitted to turn or move during the night. At daylight they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off. They sing songs, clapping their hands and rocking their bodies in time, and these songs have a great resemblance to some of our negro observances. Several of the negro fellows exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs of authority, and ridiculous gesticulation and grimaces. Others were cooking the "big pot" like good fellows, and with old breeches on, too, obtained from the sailors. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse to going back to Africa, as the United States law requires. Our coast resembles that they come from, and the group of pines opposite the city on the south looks to them like the cocoanut trees of their native Africa.

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, the negroes, 306 in number, were taken by the steamer, General Clinch, and conveyed to Castle Pinckney, in our harbour, where they will be guarded by a detachment from the garrison at Fort Moultrie. As they passed the plank to gain the steamer's deck, they presented a strange and affecting sight, many of them being reduced to mere skeletons by the suffering and deprivations of the voyage. Several were in a dying condition, a few dropsical, and a goodly number apparently in health. They were visited on Saturday by Mayor Macbeth and several aldermen.

The Charleston papers are still discussing the questions of what shall be done with these poor wronged creatures. There can be but one answer to this question. The law makes it imperative upon the President to remove them beyond the limits of the United States, and the *News*, quoting the law, very justly says:—

"Under the latter clause the President must remove these Africans to some point in Africa, probably, Liberia, where, under charge of an agent, they will be taken care of, at the expense of the United States, until they can provide for themselves and determine on where they will go. In the meantime their support will be at Government cost, under the charge of its officials; and they will unquestionably be sent, as promptly as possible, in a vessel of war to Africa.

"It is evident that the Government officials here have no discretion, and have simply to perform their duty under the above Act. Proper respect should be paid alike to their action and motives. Nor should a Christian humanity be shocked by the inevitable return of these Africans to their own country, as every care will be taken of them. They cannot be permitted to be enslaved, nor would it be either politic or proper that they should be turned loose in the United States as freemen. They are savages, whose condition on their return to Africa will be materially ameliorated.

"If the Echo had first come into the hands of the State authorities, the crew, ship, and negroes, would have been disposed of under the State Act of 1835, which is very severe; but now, although the vessel and Africans are within the waters of the State, they came here under federal capture and authority, and must remain so, subject to federal disposal under federal laws, and cannot be brought under State jurisdiction. No conflict of jurisdiction can properly occur."

King George's Sound.—Can Supplies be had there Cheap?—Mr. W. H. Cowley, lately purser of the Oneida, addresses himself to the *Times* on this topic, thus:—Observing, in your impression of Tuesday last, a letter from Captain Elliot, Bombay Artillery, in which he appears to doubt the correctness of the report of Captain Wilson that "fresh supplies can be obtained at King George's Sound at a moderate cost," I venture to forward the following statement, hoping that, as the question is of some importance, you will be able to spare a corner for its insertion in your valuable journal. I was first at King George's Sound in December, 1853, and January, 1854, in the steamship Sydney, on her return voyage to England via the Cape of Good Hope, with passengers and crew, 170 persons on board. I found no difficulty whatever in procuring all the supplies required, and which were considerable, as only small quantities were furnished at Melbourne and Adelaide, on account of their cost; the prices at the Sound were much more moderate. In February, 1857, I was again at King George's Sound in the Oneida, and remained there a month, with 230 persons on board, for whom I readily obtained all the fresh provisions required, and was assured by parties there that no difficulty would be experienced in procuring any quantity, provided they could be certain of the mail steamers making regular calls there. The following statement will show the prices I paid there as compared with Sydney and Melbourne:—

Articles.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	King George's Sound.
Live sheep, average 5[illegible]lb, each	15s 6d	22s	20s
Fresh beef or mutton per lb.	3d.	4d.	6d.
Fowls, per dozen ...	30s to 36s	45s to 50s	36s to 40s
Ducks, ditto	48s	50s	48s
Eggs, ditto	2s 6d to 3s 6d	4s 6d, 5s, 5s 9d	2s 6d to 3s
Potatoes, per ton ...	£7 10s	£10	£5 to £8
Vegetables assorted, per bunch	6d	3d	2d
Onions, per lb.	3d	6d	2d
Fruit assorted, per lb	cheap	very dear	cheap
Flour, per ton	£30	£30	£28

The harbour also abounds in fish, which may be had in any quantity. With regard to the climate, it was during my stay there delightful, and I was assured by the passengers, most of whom had resided for many years in the colonies, that it was superior to anything they had ever experienced, even in Tasmania.

The Blue Book on Spiritual Destitution.—Nothing is more clearly shown in this blue book than that, so far as the metropolis and the large towns generally are concerned, it is voluntaryism, and not the establishment, which is doing the real work of evangelizing the people. We say this in respect to episcopalians quite as much as to nonconformists. Bishops, deans, and chapters; incumbents; tithes and glebes; licenses and consecration; the rubric and the canons, cut a very small figure indeed in this volume. While the livings of such parishes as Camberwell and Stepney are sequestrated, and the putative spiritual head of Bethnal Green is non-resident, and while many of the city clergy have splendid incomes with miserable congregations, those operations which are the salt of the Church of England, and which are civilizing the semi-barbarians of our teeming population, are being carried on by men and women to whom voluntary service is a delight—by agents with stipends of £70 a-year—and by clergymen like Mr. Rowsell, who is not ashamed to say "my endowment is £12 10s. a-year." In London, in particular, it is evident that the effect of dis-establishing the Church would be surprisingly small, as regards the possibility of a contraction of existing religious machinery. Not only have all the new churches been built, as they are sustained, by voluntaryism, while the clergy who minister in them are dependent for support on pew-rents, collections, or society grants; but the incumbents of several of the old parishes possess but a minimum of endowment, and, now they have lost their burial fees, are placed in a pecuniary position scarcely better than that of the Nonconformist clergy. It affords us no satisfaction to learn, that so many of the ministers of the establishment are struggling on "miserable pittances," to hear of one who touchingly says, that he is under the necessity of "making Lent extend very much beyond forty days"—or of another who actually died of starvation; but we may ask, in the light of these facts, what pretence there is for the air of superiority assumed by the clergy of the Establishment, on the strength of the independence of those to whom they minister? And how could the primate, who had just taken part in this enquiry, resist the abolition of Church-rates because, forsooth, it would be most injurious to the clergy to be dependent on the people, or to have to raise funds for the repair of churches and the conduct of the services?—*Monthly Christian Spectator.*

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

CITY AND SUBURBAN AGENCY.

F. Larter	Constitution House, South Head Road.
F. M. Moore	7, Hunter-street, corner of Philip-street
John Aira	No. 15, Kent-street, North.
Thomas Pierce	Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.
William Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
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Benjamin Lee	(Old HERALD Office,) Lower George-street
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R. Blair	East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom	Morpeth
B. Doherty	Raymond Terrace.
C. Cottrell	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary'
Bishop and Cullum	Newcastle.

SMALL SAVINGS.—In order to encourage men of small means to save and invest their savings, the AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has resolved to issue Bank Post Bills, on the deposit of even sums of £1 each, at twelve months date, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum added; thus, for the deposit of one pound, a bill for one guinea will be issued; and these bills the bank will pay at any time, if required, on presentation, to the extent of the amount originally deposited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydney, 29th October.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has reduced the Rates of Discount and Interest to the following, namely:—
On Bills of 95 days to run and under } 6 per cent
Ditto 125 ditto, ditto 7 ditto
On Cash, Credit, and Overdrawn Accounts 9 ditto
from and after the 20th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 23rd November.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank, in order to offer every possible convenience to their customers, will make liberal advances on wool, &c., consigned to their London agents.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st December.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserve fund £175,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities, and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The inhabitants of the Hawkesbury District and the public generally are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at Windsor, under the management of Mr. Nicholas Nugent, where the usual banking facilities can be obtained. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 13th November.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

			Per annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

For sums amounting to £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,100
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal...		2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	... ...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	... ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	... ...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	... ...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
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Hon. John Mac Farlane, Esq., MD.
Hon. Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
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Surveyor—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding .... £1,88 ,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,088,000
Of which £130,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £450,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.
Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.—The undersigned have, THIS DAY, resigned the Sydney Agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. The business of the agency will in future be conducted by Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., who have been duly appointed by the Directors of the Company to act as their agents in and for Sydney.
SMITH, CROFT, and CO. Sydney, 23rd October.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL Messrs. SMITH, CROFT, and CO. having resigned the Sydney agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, the Directors have appointed the undersigned to act as their agents in and for Sydney. LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO. Sydney, October 23.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11, at 20, Wynyard-square.

TO STONEMASONS.—A Strike has taken place on both the lines of Railway, in Victoria; when settled it will be advertised in this paper. By order of the Central Committee of the Operative Stonemasons' Society of Victoria.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST, continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool.

"Fide et Opera"

VISITORS AND EXAMINERS.
Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., Principal of Sydney University, late Fellow of University College, Oxford.
Maurice Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Sydney, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
PRINCIPAL.
Rev. George Fairfowl M'Arthur.
The entire management and discipline of the School is under the immediate personal direction of the Principal, who is assisted in every branch by an ample staff of resident and non-resident masters.
SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION INCLUDED IN THE FEES.
1. Classics—Latin and Greek
2. Mathematics
3. English Language
4. French Language
5. German Language
6. Biblical Literature and Divinity
7. History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography
8. Natural Sciences
9. Experimental Sciences
10. Choral Singing.

SCALE OF FEES.
All fees must be paid quarterly, in advance.

	Per annum.
For one pupil	£70 0 0
For two pupils (being brothers) each	60 0 0
For three or more pupils (being brothers) each	55 0 0

The above fees are exclusive of any charge which may arise during the residence for medical advice or medicines.
Books and stationery are supplied, and will be charged for at the lowest prices for which they can be obtained.
EXTRA SUBJECTS (optional) INVOLVING EXTRA FEES.

	Per quarter.
1. Music—Pianoforte	£4 4 0
2. Drawing...	2 2 0
3. Dancing or Drill	1 1 0

In reference to the above extra subjects, the Principal will gladly afford every facility to those pupils who may desire to take lessons; but they must be so arranged as not to interrupt the ordinary course as provided for in the time table.
REQUIREMENTS.
Each pupil must bring with him two white counterpanes, three pairs of sheets, three pillow cases, two pairs of blankets, one pillow, six towels, together with an ample supply of such clothing as will enable him at all times to maintain his appearance as a young gentleman.
Each article of clothing and bedding must be clearly marked with the pupil's name in full.
VACATIONS.

Midsummer	Five weeks
Easter	One week
Midwinter	Four weeks
Michaelmas	One week

As a rule, no pupil will be allowed to leave school during the usual terms; the vacations afford every reasonable opportunity for family reunions, and any interruptions beyond these will prove prejudicial.
RESIDENCE DURING VACATIONS.
In the event of any pupil desiring, either for convenience or improvement, to remain in residence during a long vacation, such privilege will be conceded; every encouragement shall be given, and the constant attendance of a resident tutor shall be made available; but, at such times, no studies will be exacted. For this advantage, an extra charge of Ten Pounds for each vacation passed in residence will be made.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Three months' notice to be given in writing to the Principal, prior to the removal of any pupil; in failure of which one quarter's fee will be demanded.
ADMISSION.
Applications to be made to the Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool.
The duties of the school will be resumed (D.V.) on the 24th proximo.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Examination for Matriculation will commence on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1859. Candidates will be required (1) to translate into English a portion from an easy Greek, and from an easy Latin author. (2.) To pass an examination in arithmetic, algebra, to simple equations inclusive; geometry, first book of Euclid. Candidates for matriculation are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar at the University.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A new quarter will commence on the 1st of January next, and the attention of the public is invited to the following advantages which this Institution offers to its members.
1st. A library, to which large additions of popular and useful works have recently been made.
2nd. A reading-room, unrivalled in its liberal supply of colonial, English, Irish, Scotch, and American newspapers, reviews, and literary and scientific magazines.
3rd. Admission to a weekly lecture during the season, with the privilege of introducing two ladies.
4th. Admission to various classes on the most liberal terms.
A coffee-room adjoins the reading-room, where members can be supplied with coffee, &c., after 5 p.m.
The subscription is 5s. per quarter, £1 per year, or £5 for a life member's ticket.
Tickets can be obtained from the secretary at any time between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock p.m., in the library of the Institution.
WILLIAM DAVIS, secretary.
December, 1858.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—Head Master, the Rev. F. ARMITAGE, M.A., Oxon.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT:
Master,
Rev. F. Armitage.
Assistant Master,
Mr. J. N. Flower.
Master in Modern Languages,
Mr. Hamburger.
MODERN DEPARTMENT:
Master,
H. S. Hawkins, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Assistant Masters,
Mr. Trollope and Mr. Parsons.
Boys who have been one year in the school are eligible to three exhibitions of £100 per annum each, tenable for four years at any of the English Universities, or at Trinity College, Dublin. The next election will take place, at Christmas, 1858, there will also be another election at Christmas, 1859.
There is a scholarship of £25 per annum, held for one year, by a boy in the school. The present holder is F. Pitcher, who will vacate it at Christmas, 1858.
Boarders are received by the Head Master, at the School-house, and are under his personal superintendance and direction.
TERMS:

For board and education	...	£16 16 0	per quarter
Day Scholars ...	...	4 4 0	ditto

Washing included in the above fees.
Extras—

Drawing	£1 1 0
Dancing	2 2 0
Music	Per agreement.

There is an entrance fee of £5 5s. for a boarder; and £1 10s. for a day scholar; all fees to be paid in advance. Boys are requested not to bring with them bed or bedding, or anything but their personal clothes.
No notice required before removal.
The School will be closed for the Christmas holidays, from the 16th day of December, 1858; and re-opened on Thursday, January 20th, 1859.
Parramatta, December 6th, 1858.

EDUCATIONAL.—ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—The Misses HALL will resume the duties of their school on THURSDAY, the 20th January, when they will have vacancies for resident pupils.
Ormonde House, which is one of the largest mansions near Sydney, is a delightful home, healthfully situated, retired, and commanding one of the loveliest views of the harbour and city.
Parents are respectfully referred (by permission) to Rev. G. K. Rusden, M.A., Maitland; Rev. Ralph Mansfield, Balmain; Honorable John Robertson, Sydney. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

EDUCATION.—CAMPBELLTOWN SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT, conducted by the Rev. JOHN GIBSON and Mrs. GIBSON, will be re-opened on MONDAY, 12th January.
Campbelltown is beautifully situated, and easily accessible by rail; the locality is considered to be singularly healthy, and scarcely to be surpassed in the colony. The domestic arrangements of the establishment will be liberal and complete.
Mr. GIBSON, who has had much experience in training of youth, will devote his energies to the intellectual and moral improvement of those entrusted to his care. The course of education will be comprehensive, and every way adapted to the times.
Mrs. GIBSON will also educate a select number of young ladies in the usual branches of a sound education, including French, music, and all kinds of fancy work.
TERMS.—For day scholars, £2 10s. per quarter; for young gentlemen boarders, 45 guineas per annum.
Young ladies taught the usual branches, including French, music, and fancy work, for 50 guineas per annum. Extras—wax flowers and raised wool work, two guineas each per quarter; washing, one guinea per quarter.
REFEREES.—Rev. William Cuthbertson, B.A.; Rev. S. C. Kent; Rev. T. Arnold; Hon. D. Jones, Esq.; J. R. Houlding, Esq.; John Row, Esq., Sydney; and T. Chippindall, Esq., of Campbelltown.
The following is from the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of London, and editor of the BRITISH STANDARD, CHRISTIAN WITNESS, &c.:—"At my instance the Rev. John Gibson devoted himself to the work of public instruction for several years in London, with a success that I have never known surpassed. His thorough acquaintance with scholastic operations, with the work of missions, and with the agriculture of tropical climates, will give an importance to him as a colonial labourer which few men can claim," &c

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Half-year commencing MONDAY, January 31st, will divide on FRIDAY, April 8th, and conclude FRIDAY, June 17th. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.
Note.—Any application or inquiry, addressed in writing to Mr. MILLS, secretary, will be immediately attended to.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Gayndah Cottage, Underwood-street, Paddington.—The Misses DODD beg to inform their friends that they continue to receive pupils on moderate terms.

No. 58-95. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th December, 1858.
SUPPLY OF WATER to WOOLLOOMOOLOO and the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of the CITY.—Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the present low level of the water in the Tunnel, the mains for the supply of the Woolloomooloo District, and that portion of the City south of Liverpool-street, will, until further notice, be open between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock on the morning of each day.
This opportunity is taken to caution the public against wasting or extravagantly using the water during the summer season, and to suggest to the citizens the advisability of providing themselves with means for securing at least twenty-four hours' supply.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 58 92. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 20th December, 1858.
TO CONTRACTORS, Stationers, Printers Ironfounders, and Others.—Tenders will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of the articles and performance of the works as under, for the Corporation of the City of Sydney for the year 1859 in accordance with plans, specifications, and samples, to be seen at this office and at the office of the City Engineer, viz.—
Printing
Stationery and binding
Supply and repair of tools
Supply of General Castings
Coals
Water Locks
General Stores,
Cleansing Water Closets
Dressing Stone for Curbing and Guttering
Laying Curbing and Guttering
Quarrying Stone.
The works or supplies tendered for to be endorsed on each tender. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 58-94. Town Clerk's Office
Sydney, 24th December, 1858.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the performance of the undermentioned works in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, viz:—
Formation and Drainage of Devonshire-street.
Formation of Riley-street from William to Liverpool streets.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Additions, Surveyor General's Office.—TENDERS will be received at the office of Lands and Public Works, until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 3rd January, from persons willing to contract for the performance of additions required to the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Additions, Surveyor-General's Office." Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

BROKER'S STALLS.—The Directors of the Sydney Exchange Company will receive until noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, TENDERS to Lease, for one year, from the 1st January next ensuing, the Stalls, numbered 1 and 2, and 5 to 10, in the Great Hall of the Exchange. ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. 21st December.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that all outstanding accounts due twelve months will, if not paid by the 10th January, be placed in the hands of their solicitors for recovery, without further notice. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry. 24th December.

THE BATHURST TIMES.—Public Announcement.—In consequence of the rapidly extending circulation of the BATHURST TIMES, and the large increase of advertisements, and also to meet the growing requirements of the district by a more frequent diffusion of intelligence, the proprietors beg to inform their subscribers and the public generally that, on and after the 1st January next, this journal will be published three times a week, namely, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
To meet the additional expense which will thus be incurred, it will be absolutely necessary to make an increase of 1s. 6d. per quarter in the rate of subscription, which will accordingly be as follows:—If paid in advance, 10s.; if credit be given, 11s 6d.
The scale for advertisements will remain unaltered.
With regard to advertisements which now appear twice a-week, such will, unless otherwise ordered, be inserted on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and those which were ordered for Wednesday's issue will appear on Thursdays.
WHEELER and WILTON.
BATHURST TIMES Office, December 18th.

SYDNEY AGENT.—Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street, has been appointed Agent for the BATHURST TIMES at Sydney, and our subscribers and advertisers in that district are requested to pay their accounts to him.
Mr. Cubitt will receive the names of new subscribers to the TIMES, as well as orders for advertisements; and is the only person authorised to receive advertisements for the TIMES in Sydney.
The BATHURST TIMES will for the future be filed at Mr. Cubitt's Office, for the benefit of advertisers and subscribers.
WHEELER and WILTON.
BATHURST TIMES Office, December 18th.

WINDSOR, WINDSOR, WINDSOR.—Cheap Travelling.—From and after 1st January, 1859, her Majesty's Mail will leave Windsor every morning half-past 4 o'clock; returning from Parramatta Station every evening half past 6 o'clock.
Booking Offices: W. Reid's Inn, Windsor; T. Nickholson's Inn, Parramatta; J. Windred's, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Fares, three shillings each way between Windsor and Parramatta. SAMUEL JENNER, contractor.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Made of first-class superfine thick hand-made paper, manufactured to order on the most approved principle for durability
Super-royal, royal, and medium ledgers, journals, and cash books, bound rough calf, double and single russia bands, paged, and baill covers
Demy ledgers, journals, day books and cash books, invoice books, letter books, guard books, and account sales' books; bound rough calf, extra, and paged
Foolscap folio and long folio ledgers, journals, day books waste books, and cash books; bound in the best style rough calf, and vellum
Demy 4to journals, cash books and day books; copying letter books, best cream paper, and paged.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, 332, George-street.

DIARIES FOR 1859.—
Diamond diary, plain gilt, metallic
Letter size, ditto ditto ditto
Foolscap, ditto ditto ditto
Large post, ditto ditto ditto
WILLIAM DOLMAN, 236, Pitt-street

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!—To the Heads of Families, and the Public generally.—J. MACKEL begs to acquaint his town and country friends, as well as the public generally, that he has on hand a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, of the best manufacture, which he is selling at prices below that charged at the puffing shops for rubbish.
J. M. refrains from giving a list of prices, as it only tends to mislead the public, as nothing is easier for unprincipled shopkeepers than to buy up rubbish, and ticket and puff them off at seeming low prices, when in reality it is far above their real value. One call is most respectfully requested.
J. M. still continues to manufacture all descriptions of boots and shoes, both for town and country, all of which are warranted.
Please note the address:—
J. MACKEL, manufacturer of, and dealer in, all descriptions of boots and shoes, 514, George-street, exactly opposite the Police Office Gate.

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, employ the following methods in supplying artificial teeth, from one to a complete set. First, on the roots of the natural teeth; second, on a plate with clasps; third, with spiral springs; fourth, by atmospheric pressure. Messrs. Emanuel guaranteed satisfaction. The gold used is twenty carats, and the mineral teeth are manufactured by American, English, and French distinguished artistes. Charges moderate. No. 183 George-street, near Hunter-street.

CASTLEMAINE, VICTORIA.—Cattle and Sheep Sales every MONDAY and THURSDAY, 2 p.m. sharp, at the Municipal Cattle Yards, Castlemaine. Every facility offered for yarding stock and slaughtering on the premises. Fat cattle and sheep will be received for sale. Cash payments immediately after sales. No discount charged to sellers. JOHN ORR, Strafford Lodge. For particulars apply to E. W. BAGSHAWE, salesman and auctioneer, Castlemaine. N.B.—Stock and stations bought and sold.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ESTABLISHMENT, 400, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late Instructor and Painter to the Queen, continues to conduct the above Establishment.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—New style of Portraiture, by Mr. DALTON—the Crayotype—as exhibited at the conversazione of the Philosophical Society on the 8th instant. Portraits of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper, —— Lodger, Esq., &c., &c., in the new style, now on view at the Gallery, 400, George-street.

PIANOS, by Murphy.—Just landed, a small shipment ex Granite City. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place

ENAMELLED and JAPANNED HIDES, superior to Imported, and 50 per cent. cheaper, at HALL and ALDERSON'S, 221, Elizabeth-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—To be Disposed of, Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, and Lease, of a General Store, in one of the most populous and thriving districts near Sydney. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN FRAZER, No. 95, York-street or to Messrs. DREUTLER and CO., Wynyard-lane

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, 2 widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.]
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—M. CONNOLLY'S Stationery, Toy, and Fancy Repository, 93, South Head Road.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. CHISHOLM and CO. have received, per late arrivals, and are now receiving per Walter Hood, a large and splendid assortment of Hosiery and Outfitting Goods, viz.:—
China silk gents' pants
Ditto, large size, ditto
Novia silk ditto
Spun silk ditto
China silk under vests
Spun silk ditto
Zephyr make ditto
Fine cotton pants and under vests
Brown cotton ditto
Merino ditto
Lambswool ditto
Ladies' white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto
Ditto ditto silk
Men's super cotton socks
Ditto ditto merino
Children's socks
Ditto half and three-quarter hose
Ladies' silk and thread gloves
Gents' thread and cashmere ditto
Kid gloves, best quality
Ditto ditto, first French, ditto
Men's elastic belts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Leather ditto
A splendid lot of white shirts, all prices
Regatta ditto ditto
Youths' regatta, patent fitting
Printed Swiss front shirts
Aleppo fancy ditto
Crimean ditto ditto
Collars, military shapes
Ditto sylphide ditto
Ditto Paxton ditto
Neckties, Piccadilly
Ditto Beaufort
Ditto Napoleon
Ditto Ariel
Ditto & la Josephine, a new style.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—House Furnishing Department.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to call the attention of their friends and the public that their usually large stock of Carpets, &c., has become very extensive, through the large new shipments lately arrived, viz.—
Brussels ¾ and stair carpet
Velvet pile ditto ditto
Tapestry ditto ditto
Kidder, single and double width, ditto
Imperial ditto ditto
Dutch superior, all wool
Patent felts, all widths
Druggets, plain and printed
Stair carpets, several widths, in Brussels, tapestry, and Venetian
Hearth rugs, all sizes, in mosaic, velvet, Axminster
Rich velvet sofa carpets
Mosaic and velvet printed cushions, pillows, hassocks
Cocoa and China matting
Hemp and cocoa door mats
Velvet and Axminster slips
Linen crumb cloth
Stair diaper, floor cloths
Velvet table covers
Bell pulls
Curtain holders
Furniture damask
Fringes, large assortment
Window curtains, in Scotch plain and figured muslins, in Swiss muslin, filled and bordered
French styles in ditto
Lace curtains, a great variety.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Straw Bonnets, and Hats, of every description, on SALE at the Stores of GREGORY, CUSITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The undersigned begs to call the attention of the public to his elegant display of Jewellery, Watches, Silver Plate, and Electro-Plated Ware, Clocks, &c., &c., adapted for Presents. A few articles, with prices annexed, is given:—

A ladies' handsome gold watch and chain, complete with gold key and morocco case, for	...	£6 6 0
A youth's silver watch, flat for the vest pocket	...	2 15 0
A handsome solid gold chain or albert, for	...	2 10 0
Fine gold locket, to open for hair	...	0 7 6
Solid gold lockets, for miniatures, two sides	...	1 5 0
Solid gold thimbles, each	...	1 1 0
Solid gold brooches, set with real stones ...	...	0 15 0
Solid gold necklets, with lockets and drops, for young ladies', in morocco cases ...	...	2 5 0
Elegant fine gold shirt studs, set ...	...	0 10 6
Handsome fine gold sleeve links, pair ...	...	0 15 0
Fine gold miniature brooches, to revolve	...	1 10 0
Solid silver card cases, very handsome ...	...	2 10 0
Solid silver presentation snuff-boxes ...	...	2 10 0
Solid silver bells and corals, for children...	...	0 15 0
Solid silver drinking cups, for children ...	...	2 10 0
Solid silver knife, fork, and spoon, in case	...	1 5 0
Solid fine gold keeper rings, elegantly chased	...	0 12 6
Diamond rings, elegantly mounted, each	...	4 4 0
Elkington's silver-edged tea and coffee room-sets, plate	...	6 6 0
Bushmen's silver hunting watches ...	...	3 15 0
Sterling pure silver chains	...	0 12 6

With an elegant variety of patterns in all articles quoted.
The public will please bear in mind that, although extreme low prices are quoted, every article is warranted to be genuine, and in any case where proved to the contrary, the money will be returned.
An elegant variety of very superior first-class gold and silver English patent levers, by some of the most celebrated makers of the day.
A warranty in writing given with every watch, guaranteeing correct performance, and will be kept in good order for two years free of charge.
Established 1843.
SAMUEL DAVIS, Watchmaker, Gold and Silver Smith, 360, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.
N.B.—The largest assortment in the colony.

REDFORD and BURRELL'S Australian French Polish Reviver, and General Furniture Polish. Patronised by the Australian Club, and highly approved by all who have tried it—may now be obtained of the following agents throughout the colony:—
B. WEBB, Bathurst.
W. R. RILEY, GOULBURN HERALD Office.
R. BLAIR, West Maitland.
VERNON and MELLIN, Braidwood DISPATCH Office.
JONES, J. F., druggist, Windsor,
MACPHERSON, druggist, Parramatta.
W. PRATT, druggist, Parramatta-street, Sydney.
W. J. COSTIN, druggist, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.
WAGGA WAGGA EXPRESS Office.
And of the proprietors, REDFORD and BURRELL, 319, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LIGHT SUMMER HATS, ex Light of the Age and Glen Isla. Just landed, ex the above ships, 27 cases of summer hats and caps. They are extremely light, and suitable to the present hot weather; also a large assortment of the neat French felt hats of various colours. Every description of hats and caps made to order. Business closed at 7 (Saturday excepted). B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Kelley, physician to George the Third, was celebrated for his skill in treating Bilious and Liver Complaints, and has left behind him a very valuable recipe for Antibilious Pills. This REDFORD and BURRELL have secured direct through her Majesty's chemist at Windsor who for years made them according to the doctor's prescription. Prepared only by REDFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son and Co) 21 Pitt-street Sydney, and sold in boxes at 1s. and 2s. each. Also GOVERNMENT HERALD Office.

SILKS, AND SILK ROBES.—THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., have just purchased, at a very low figure, a large lot of silks, from the leading London house "for that class of goods," and have marked them so as to give their friends the benefit of the bargain.
Wide width
BAR STRIPES (ALL SILK),
32s. 6d. the full dress.
THE NEW CROSS OVER,
stripe in rich dyes)
£2 2s. the full dress.
NEW FANCY CHECKS,
(recent designs.)
£2 2s., and £2 12s. 6d. the full dress.
MESSRS. T., S., and CO. invite especial attention to their new
SYLVIDERE FLOUNCED ROBES.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS and CO. have also purchased under similar circumstances to the above, a varied and beautiful assortment of French barege and muslin robes, from 14s. 6d. the full robe of 18 yards.

SOMETHING NEW IN HATS.—Messrs. Mont, Brown, and Co., of London, have succeeding in inventing and patenting a Summer Hat, particularly adapted to this climate, which, for lightness (2½ ounces), elasticity, and coolness, combined with gentility of shape, excel anything ever yet offered to the public. The undersigned has just landed a few cases, which he will sell at a low figure, to make room for other arrivals. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

THE COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC, for 1859, with a splendid illustration of George-street, from the General Post Office, looking North, 1s. 6d. plain; 2s. with signals coloured; post free, 2d. extra. Storekeepers supplied on liberal terms. A dozen can be sent through the post for 1s. 2d. postage.
J. R. CLARKE.

SPLENDID JEWELLERY, SELLING OFF.—The Proprietor of Lamb's old established Jewellery Business, No. 394, George-street, near the Post Office, intending to retire from the retail trade, has determined to realise at once his truly valuable stock of jewellery, watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, &c., &c., for which purpose he is now selling off his retail stock at cost price, giving an unparalleled advantage to purchasers, with the view to clear off by the 1st of January.
The attention of purchasers generally is called to this bona fide Selling Off.
Puffing is doubtless very prevalent at this season of the year, but to those persons who really are buyers, and will favour the establishment with a visit, they will be convinced, by the prices affixed to the goods, that it is a positive clearing out sale of the stock. Cash, and no abatement from marked prices.
394, George-street, near the Post Office.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!—The cheapest and most useful work ever issued from the colonial Press.—Just published, price 1s. (by post, 1s. 4d.). 252 pages closely-printed matter. MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HANDBOOK for 1859. Also, price 6d., MOORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC, for 1859. J. MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

ESTABLISHED 1830.—Oil and Colour Stores; next the Post Office.
ON SALE by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers—
Refined sperm oil
Polar and black oils
Olive and Gallipoli oils
Fine engine and castor oils
French colza oil—the finest quality
Linseed oil—boiled and raw
White lead and zinc paint
Red lead litharge and patent driers
Ground and dry colours of every variety
Varnishes and brushes of every description
Best milled sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lbs.
Candles, pure sperm, all sizes
Ditto Belmont and neva
Glass, best crown and sheet, from 10 x 8 to 44 x 38
Lamps—moderator and solar
Candle frames, candle cotton
White and coloured waste, engine packing
Saltpetre, alum, bluestone, sulphur, soft soap.
Herring twine, seaming and roping twine
Best wine corks
American tubs, buckets, and brooms.
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE,
Oil Merchant and Colourman.

ALE and PORTER.—Now landing, ex Light of the Age, Byass' ale and porter, in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

SHIPS Mast pieces, Yards, &c., Kauri, warranted. A. S. WEBSTER, 12, Macquarie-place.

BOATS, Oars, Paddles, and ½-inch Cedar, at the Boat-building Yard, 24, Sussex-street. THOS. DAY, jun.

LEAD BATHS for SALE, the cheapest in Sydney of the same article. J. PENSON, 17, Park-street.

WASHING, Washing, Washing.—American Floating Ball Washing Machine. T. GRIFFITHS, 584, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

COALS.—A cargo of A. A. Company's Coals for SALE. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 324 George-street.

QUARTZ.—Quartz Machinery, of every description, made to order. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

FOR SALE, ex ELECTRIC SPARK, now landed—
Amontillado sherry
Fine old port
Rudesheimer—vintage 1846
Sparkling burgundy
Ditto moselle
Ditto hock
Ditto muscatel.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO. No. 13, Macquarie-place.

CATTLE STATION for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE one of the very best Cattle Stations in the New England district, with
2000 head of prime Durham Cattle, more or less.
The bulls are principally from the A. A. Company's herd. The improvements consist of a good six-roomed verandah cottage and detached kitchen, two store rooms, dairy, and saddle room, large stockyard paddocks, stables, horse yards fitted with gates; also a choice garden. Lease, 14 years. Post town, Tenterfield.
115, York-street.

STORE CATTLE.—1500 prime Bullocks for SALE, deliverable this side of Maiden's Punt. Ages, not under 2 and over 6 years.
GARLAND and BINGHAM,
115, York-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM, appointed Agents of the leading English Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery,
HAVE FOR SALE—
Threshing machines—Ransome and Sims' and Barratt, Exhale, and Andrew's, 1 x 2 x 4 H.P.
Ploughs, 1, 2, 4 horses, wood and iron, Ransome and Sims' BFI, YFL, YOH, &c.
Grey's Glasgow prize ploughs
Richmond and Chandler's
The Irish prize plough, for two horses
Cronskill's Yorkshire ploughs
Harrows, chaffcutters, reapers, and mowers, &c., &c., &c.
115, York-street.

STATION for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE,
A prime FATTENING RUN, situated between the Moonee and Warran, of 20,000 acres.
Myall and box country, watered by a chain of ponds, and capable of fattening 10,000 sheep; it adjoins the well-known run of Messrs. Bagot, Brothers; Eckford and Pearse. Terms liberal.
115, York-street.
To a New England and Liverpool Plains breeding station this would be invaluable.

STATION for SALE.—MANAROO DISTRICT.
GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE, a choice Station in this favourite district, with 1200 well-bred and quiet CATTLE, and run for 2000.
The improvements consist of a cottage, large grass paddock, and cultivation, and a new and very complete stockyard. Terms liberal.
115, York-street.

STATIONS for SALE.—LACHLAN DISTRICT.
GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a choice and compact run in the Lachlan District, without stock.
115, York-street.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE, a compact station in this very favourite district, but laying off the main overland line of road.
1468 PRIME CATTLE.
The run is choice box country, well watered, and the improvements consist of a good stockyard, with swing gates, a comfortable shingled cottage, stores, paddocks, garden, well stocked with fruit trees.
No cattle have been sold off this station for a couple of years.
115, York-street.
N.B.—This station is only in the market in consequence of the proprietor wishing to return to England.

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing, a large and varied assortment. BUTLER'S Manufactory, Market-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Christmas Presents.—WEIGHT and JOHNSON have just opened, ex Walter Hood, 6 cases of fancy goods, suitable for Christmas presents, which they are now selling at half the usual prices.
Rosewood work boxes, 1s. 11d.
Writing desks, 6s. 11d.
Fancy boxes, 9s.
Plush and carpet bags, 2s. 11d.
Morocco bags, 3s. 6d.
Stereoscopic boxes, 2s. 6d.
Ditto and slides, a large assortment, 5s. 6d. dozen.
Wax dolls in every size, and a great variety of other fancy goods.
WEIGHT and JOHNSON, Pitt-street, 2 doors south of Victoria Theatre.

WEIGHT and JOHNSON have just opened
Rich fancy bonnets
Children's trimmed hats
Ditto batiste bonnets and hats
Dress caps and cap fronts
Silk and cloth, and grass cloth mantles
White muslin and lace mantles
Children's dresses, mantles, &c., &c.
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Infants' cloaks and hoods
Ditto robes and underclothing.
N.B.—All the above goods will be offered very cheap, as they must be sold during the present month.
WEIGHT and JOHNSON, 249 and 251, Pitt-street, two doors south of the Theatre.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment, neglect, and imprudence annually destroy thousands of valuable lives that might have been saved by the greatest ease by the use of these mighty antidotes to external and internal disease. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who might be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Be wise in time. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BUTTER, in five minutes.—Patent Metallic Churns, for families. BENNETT'S Factory, 770, George-street.

IRON CORN-MEASURES, bushel to half-peck, stamped and registered. BENNETT'S, 770, George-st.

GALVANIZED IRON BUCKETS, diggers' size, cheap. BENNETT'S Factory, 770, George-street.

SUN BLINDS of every description, made to order, at S. FULLER'S, 286, Pitt-street South.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

TENTERFIELD STEAM MILLS.—W. T. BERKELMAN having taken Tenterfield Steam Mill will be prepared, from and after the 1st February, 1859, to supply the township of Tenterfield and the surrounding districts with the best quality flour. Also to purchase wheat or exchange flour for wheat, or to grist for the public, as may be agreed, upon reasonable terms. Apply either personally or by letter, to W. T. BERKELMAN, Tenterfield Mills; or to C. N. FURLONG, Bathurst-street Mills, Sydney.

J. G. MARZETTI and SON'S superior London-bottled ALE and PORTER.—CAUTION.—In consequence of the numerous piracies on this old and favourite brand by persons making use of fictitious labels, Messrs. J. G. Marzetti and Sons have adopted the use of Betts' Patent Metallic Capsule, and none of their beer is genuine unless the cork is so covered and stamped with their name and trade mark.
Shipments of the above to arrive per Forest Monarch and other vessels.
GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

IRON WATER TANKS, fitted with gun metal taps for the convenience of settlers, on SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178 George-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—CHOICE WINES.—
Sparkling burgundy
Sparkling hock
Sparkling moselle
Rudesheimer (Hoppes)
Claret, St. Lambert, St. Julien
Sherry, Gonzales "Particular"
Port, Hunt's, Graham's, &c.
Brandy, Jules Faures'
Whisky, finest Islay
Geneva, in 2 gallon cases
Seltzer water, ale, porter, &c.
BENSUSAN and HAES, Bridge-street.

COLONIAL LITERATURE, cheap editions. Peter 'Possum's Portfolio 5s.
Gertrude (illustrated), 5s.; either, post free, 5s. 6d.
J. R. CLARKE'S, 356 George-street.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, Tow, and Wool-lashings, for SALE. JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR DISPOSAL PRIVATELY, one of the most flourishing and long-established Concerns (15 years) in the Northern District. The entire Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, &c., &c., with the option of purchasing or renting the premises; unquestionably the most complete in the district.
Full particulars, and the terms, which are easy, obtainable by applying to the undersigned.
ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Wynyard-street.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin's.—Claret, Chateau Lafitte and Chateau Durfort
Champagne, Moet and Chandon's, and Jaquesson's No 1
Hock and Moselle, of the best brands.
TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct,—through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH. Margaret-street.

MAIDEN EWES.—2000 really first-class Sheep for SALE, by the undersigned; can be delivered immediately on the station near Goulburn. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP for SALE.—
2800 wethers, over 1, 3, and 4 years old
1200 ewes, 3 to 5 years old
4000 more or less.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lyons-buildings, George-st.

30,000 WETHERS, 3 to 5 years old, deliverable in the Moreton Bay District, for SALE. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, deliverable at Myall Creek, Gwydyr, at end of February next, the following choice lots of cattle:—
300 steers, 2 and 3 years old
200 cows, ditto ditto.
Also, for delivery at or within 50 miles of Lindsay, near Galligal, a mixed lot of very good cattle, consisting of about 1200 head. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS STATION.—For SALE, a Station in Liverpool Plains, with 22,000 Sheep. Apply to MORT and CO.

THE KINGSTON ESTATE.—For SALE, on liberal terms, the remaining Allotments on this favourite Estate, a few of which are within a few yards of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street, or on the Estate, who will be glad to point out the unsold portions, and give every information.

PYRMONT.—For private SALE, choice Allotments near the Bridge, freehold and leasehold; the latter at from £5 per annum per allotment for 95 years. R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

HUNTER'S HILL, Parramatta River.—For SALE a neat Verandah Cottage, a few yards from the steamers' wharf, containing parlour 16½ x 14, three bedrooms 13 x 14; kitchen, servant's and store rooms, washhouse, well of water, and about one acre tastefully laid out and enclosed; poultry yard, detached, &c. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank Buildings, corner George and Jamison streets.

ESTATES FOR SALE.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following properties belonging to James Kingborne, Esq.:
COUNTY of ARGYLE.—The estate of Maxton, containing 2000 acres, situate on the banks of the Wollondilly River. This estate will be sold either in one lot or in two equal portions, with equal frontages to the river.
The unsold portion of the estate of Cardross, also on the banks of the Wollondilly River, containing 1985 acres, more or less. This property will also be sold either in one lot or in two equal portions, with equal river frontages.
Some portions of the above lands are let at £1 per acre per annum.
COUNTY of WESTMORELAND.—The estate of Rainville, containing 2000 acres, and St. Boswell's, containing 1221 acres, situate on the Fish River. These estates will be sold together in one lot.
COUNTY of St. VINCENT.—The estate of Mount Jervis, containing 2560 acres.
Half of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage.
Tenders for the purchase of the above properties to be addressed to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD solicitors, Sydney

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FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Martell's brandy, Habano and Cortado cigars
Manila and Europe cordage, assorted sizes
Manila, Java, and native Ceylon coffee
Fine York hams, Steele's Liverpool soap
Cape raisins, just landed; sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes
Graham's, and other brand, port wine, two to five diamond
Nottingham and Meakin's draft ale
Hey and JDKZ Geneva.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
One cab phaeton
One pilentum carriage
One park phaeton.
The above carriages are all nearly new, and in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap.
T. M'KEOWN, 575, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

RAISINS.—Just landed, ex Walter Hood, and on SALE by the undersigned,
100 boxes Valentia raisins.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

A COLLECTION of CHOICE PLANTS in flower, suitable for Christmas presents, on SALE at the stalls of the undersigned in the George-street Market. JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener.

R. HUTCHINSON, 15, Bridge-street, has on SALE, Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Gin, Ale, Porter, and Cider, of the best quality.

R. HUTCHINSON, 15, Bridge-street. Wines of the best quality on SALE, comprising port, sherry, claret, champagne, and hock.

AUSTRALIAN WINES (Messrs. Macarthurs', Camden Park).—The undersigned invites attention to the above well-known Wines—prices as under:—

IN WOOD.

White wine—Hogsheads, from	... 5s.	8d. per gallon
Quarters	... 5s.	10d. ditto
Octaves	... 6s.	3d. ditto.

IN BOTTLE.

In 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases	... 20s.	0d. per dozen
Red wine, ditto ditto	... 26s.	6d. ditto
Muscat, ditto ditto	... 40s.	0d. ditto
Ditto, pints	... 22s.	0d. ditto.

Ten per cent. reduction upon the foregoing prices for cash. Bank interest charged upon all accounts after six months.
RALPH HUTCHINSON (importer of foreign wines), sole agent, Bridge-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, of very superior quality, from the vineyard of William Lawson, Esq., of Prospect, on SALE, by the undersigned. GEORGE STABLER, 105, Kent-street North.

ELLIOTT's PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 252, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TIMBER, Reduced Prices, Doors, Sashes, Moulding, &c. WARBURTON and SON, Timber Wharf, Pyrmont.

100,000 FEET Baltic, American flooring and lining boards. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon deals, boards, W.H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

120,000 FEET sawn Cedar, doors, sashes, mouldings. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

90,000 FEET Clear pine, all thicknesses; pickets, &c. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 FEET Colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, laths, ROLFE, Circular Quay.

OXLEY'S Superfine Camden Flour, warranted for SALE. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-st.

NOTICE.—To Publicans and others. To be DISPOSED of, the lease, license, goodwill, furniture, and stock-in-trade, of the long established and well-known Inn, Coach and Horses, Hartley, doing a first-rate business. Apply personally or by letter, to JAMES YOUNG, Hartley.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Windsor.
Important Sale of Horses.

MR. G. SEYMOUR has received instructions from Mr. Cobcroft to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of January, 1859, at 11 o'clock, in Mr. J. B. Ridge's Yard,
His valuable stud of horses, just arrived from the station, in excellent condition.
The above lot consists of some very good saddle, gig, and carriage horses, also some heavy draught fillies.
Mr. Cobcroft's brand is too well-known to require any recommendation from the Auctioneer.

To Butchers, &c.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. John Fullagar's Western Road,
140 prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of the trade is particularly called to this sale.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular sale by auction every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Young Horses from Kiama.
Heavy Draught, Saddle, and Carriage Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets,
A batch of large powerful draught and other horses, from one of the best breeders at Kiama. They are a well broken lot, and will be found on inspection, to be really useful young horses.

Freehold Property.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Norton-street, Surry Hills,
A snug three-roomed cottage, situated in Norton-street, in the rear of the residence of John Piper Egan, Esq., twenty yards from the Albion Inn, Crown-street, 20 feet frontage, 76 feet deep.
This property must be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is to proceed to England next week.
Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, on the premises of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Clarence-street, between King and Barrack streets, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp,
All the household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, safes, bedsteads, stretchers, washstands, crockery and glass ware, together with the kitchen utensils, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Recent Shipment of Oilmen's Stores and General Groceries.
Several Parcels of Goods from the best houses.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by the importers' orders, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, the 30th December instant, at 11 o'clock,
Feast's pint and quart pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Ditto jams and jellies, in 1lb. and 2lb. pots
Ditto orange marmalade
Batty's imperial hot pickles
Whybrow's quart, pint, and half-pints sublime salad oil
Colman's 1lb. and ½lb mustard
Ditto bull's head ditto
Ditto 7lb. and 14lb. tins
Colman's No. 1 blue and starch, in ¼, ½, and cwt. boxes
Feast's half-pint sauces
Ditto mushroom ketchup
Ditto bloater paste
Ditto Yarmouth bloaters
Feast's quart vinegar
Robinson's patent groats
Pearl barley, split peas
Scotch oatmeal
Manila arrowroot
I.N.E. matches
Wax vestas
Pear sago
Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins
Lobsters and oysters, 1 lbs.
Salmon, in tins
Pickled salmon
Dried ling
York hams
Cape raisins
Currants
Liverpool soap
Sultana raisins
Mauritius sugar
No. 2 Manila cigars
Belmont candles
Table salt
Whiting and Bath bricks
Tobacco
Liverpool salt
Kent hops, 1858
Fresh walnuts
Cossipore sugar
Pine teas
Lucifer matches
Dried peaches, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Tea Dealers, Grocers, and others.
Superior Congou.
To close the shipments.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 30th December, at 11 o'clock, by order of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., and others,
Ex Glenclerne,
188 chests finest congou.
Ex Congou,
No. 24—4 chests fine congous
26—4 ditto ditto ditto
10—11 half-chests ditto ditto
32—10 ditto ditto ditto
7—10 ditto ditto ditto
8—10 ditto ditto ditto
CW—6 ditto ditto ditto
LH—43 ditto ditto ditto
TM—20 ditto ditto ditto
CD—5 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Vekz,
194 halves ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale.
To close various Shipments, and several Consignments.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 30th, and FRIDAY, the 31st, precisely at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
To close various shipment, and several consignments.
Particulars in Tuesday's issue.

Important Valuable City Property.
☞ Situate in George-street.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 29th, December.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN have been favoured with instructions by William Nicholson, Esq., of West Maitland, to sell by public auction, on the Premises, in George-street North, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December next, at 12 o'clock,
All those commodious four-storied stone-built buildings, situate in Lower George-street, at the rear of the King's Head, Observer, and King's Arms Hotels, and in the immediate vicinity of the Watermen's New Stairs, the new Bethel Church, and the northern extremity of the Semicircular Quay, known as Birkleman and Bates' Steam Flour Mills, &c., &c.
Also, an Allotment of Ground, situate between the Observer and the King's Head Hotels, having a frontage of 24 feet 6 inches (a little more or less) to George-street, by a depth of 88 feet to a reserved lane at the back.
The Mill, built of stone, with slated roof, consists of 4 stories, each 73 feet 4 inches in the clear, a width of 27 feet, with a height of 9 feet, having cross walls 28 inches thick, dividing each floor into two apartments. The exterior walls are of 28 inches solid stone-work. The floors are supported by ironbark beams, 12 x 12. Attached to the mill is an engine-house, 30 feet in width, in which are erected the engine, boiler, &c., &c., (manufactured by W. Butlin, of Northampton, imported as 16 horse-power, 15 inches diameter in cylinder, 2 feet stroke); with water tank, 10 feet, 3 pairs 4 feet 6 inches stones, and patent smutting machine, imported by Messrs. Rundle, Dangar, and Co. Together with a 3-stalled stone-built stable, or offices, sheds, &c. The premises contain a never-failing supply of water for engines and other purposes. The whole standing upon an allotment of ground one hundred and three feet six inches by forty-nine feet.
On the allotment of ground facing George-street stands the shop, &c., formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Birkleman and Bates, but lately destroyed by fire, which, at a very small amount, could be rendered perfectly tenantable. It is fenced in at the rear, with kitchen and outhouses thereon erected.
Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN, in calling the attention of the public to this most desirable property, feel that it is only necessary to state its situation to convince them of its important value. This truly and almost rare opportunity for a profitable investment now presents itself. The site of this property is so well known, and its being immediately opposite the New Watermen's Stairs, speculators and others will find this property to be one of the best investments in the City; and there is not the least doubt that, on the extension of Argyle-street to the Circular Quay, the purchaser will double his purchase-money in a very short period.
Title unquestionable, and terms liberal.
N.B.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, 66, King-street West.

☞ Continuation Sale of Gosnell's Perfumery.

WEDNESDAY next, December 29.

To Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, December 29th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 packages of Messrs. John Gosnell and Co.'s perfumery, &c., the whole to be sold without the slightest reserve,
PERFUMERY.
Her Majesty's toilet perfumes, cut glass stoppered bottles, in handsome leather cases
Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Emperor Napoleon, Empress Eugenie, Jenny Lind, fountain, opera, jocky club, frangipani perfumes, in cut-glass stoppered bottles
Assorted perfumes, ditto ditto
Royal Yacht Club bouquet, ditto ditto
Finest essence of frangipani and roses
Parisian water, toilet vinegar
Victoria's cherry tooth paste
Prince Albert's ambrosial shaving cream
Wicker bottles finest eau de cologne
Double distilled lavender water
Circassian cream, pomade cosmetiques
Otto of roses, scented cold cream, &c., &c.
SOAPS.
Family brown Windsor soap
Honey soap tablets
Brown Windsor ditto
Naples soap ditto
Brown Windsor soap, in boxes of 14 lbs.
Real old brown Windsor soap
Economic household soap
Johnstone's patent white Windsor ditto
Ladies' toilet soap, &c.
VIOLET POWDER.
Extra scented violet hair powder
Ditto toilet and nursery ditto
Insect powder, bon bons.
BRUSHWARE.
Patent trichosarms, hair brushes, infants' ditto
Nail and tooth brushes
Clothes, hat, dentists ditto
Broomhead, stock, bannister ditto
Shoe, scrubbing, water, bent plate ditto, &c., &c.
COMB WARE.
Dressing combs
Braid, pin, band, cross combs
India-rubber, small tooth, neck ditto
Ivory small tooth ditto
Tortoiseshell crop ditto
Ditto pocket ditto
Ditto band and braid ditto, &c., &c.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of
Iron Bedsteads
Ploughs
Sack Trucks
Small ditto
Steps, swing backs
Stout Trestles
Lamp Ladders, &c.

To Agriculturists, Upholsterers, Contractors, Builders, and the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day in January, 1859,
The following shipment of goods, just landed—
IRON BEDSTEADS.
Solid Iron French bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet, japanned cane
Ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6, ditto bamboo
Superior patent ditto, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet 6, ditto maple
Ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6, ditto emerald green
Patent ditto half-tester ditto, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet, with foot rail, japanned cane
Ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6, ditto japanned bamboo
Patent japan tubed French bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6, japanned, blue ornaments, with scrolls
Patent japan tube, half-tester bedsteads, with foot rail and curtain rod, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet, japanned marone
Ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6, and ornaments
Patent japan tube fourpost bedstead, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6, japanned, emerald green and ornaments, &c., &c.
PLOUGHS.
Best Lockhart A ploughs
Ditto ditto B ditto
Extra coulter's
Ditto sets mountings
Ditto wheel and fittings, &c.
TRUCKS, BARROWS, LADDERS, &c.
Large sack trucks, with wings over wheel
Small ditto, ditto ditto
Parcels' barrows
Costermongers' ditto
Stout navvy ditto
Extra large ditto, with planed tops
Large and middle size stable ditto
Box and garden barrows
French steps
Stout ditto, swing back (10, 12, 13 steps)
Stout trestles, (9, 10, 12 feet)
Middle size stone truck
Lamp ladders, 8 feet 6 inches, 9 feet, 12 feet
Round ladders (20, 24, 30, 46, and 50 rounds), &
Terms at sale.

Sheet Glass.
To Painters and Glaziers, and others.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, December 29th.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, December 29th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 boxes of sheet glass, viz.,

1 box, 36 x 24	4 boxes, 18 x 16
4 boxes, 32 x 24	5 ditto, 18 x 14
2 ditto, 28 x 24	2 ditto, 18 x 12
2 ditto, 26 x 20	4 ditto, 16 x 14
2 ditto, 26 x 20	9 ditto, 16 x 12
4 ditto, 24 x 18	6 ditto, 14 x 12
7 ditto, 24 x 16	7 ditto, 14 x 10
1 box, 20 x 16	4 ditto, 12 x 10
7 boxes, 20 x 14	14 ditto, 10 x 8.
12 ditto, 20 x 12	

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 30th December.

To Yachtsmen and others.
The fine fast-sailing copper-fastened, second class Yacht BLUE BELL.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
The superior and faithfully built second-class yacht BLUE BELL, copper fastened.
She is new, having been launched about six weeks, built by Small, Woolloomooloo Bay; her running gear all complete. She is fitted with wire rigging, and patent shroud screws.
New suit of sails, consisting of mainsail, three jibs, one balloon jib and square sail.
Her dimensions are as follows, 20 feet on the keel, 22 feet 6 inches overall, 9 feet beam.
She is well finished, the brass work about her having cost the proprietor £59.
She is a fast boat, having in a match recently beaten the Frolic, winner of the cup at the Balmain regatta.
☞ To Yachtsmen she would be a good purchase, being likely to prove a winner in the next Anniversary and other regattas about to come off.
☞ She is now at her moorings, Woolloomooloo Bay, where intending purchasers can inspect her.
Terms, cash.

To Painters, Ironmongers, Ship Chandlers, Country Buyers, and others.
Hamilton's Galvanised Iron
Ditto Guttering
White Lead
Patent Fuse
Europe Rope, 1 inch to 6 inch
Spunyarn
Cotton Waste
Telegraph Wire
Mixed Paints
Whiting
Chalk
Linseed Oil, in wood
Turps, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of Hamilton's iron, 24 and 26 gauge, in splendid order (licensee to the patent)
Galvanised guttering
400 kegs white lead
24 hogsheads linseed oil
10 casks patent fuse
100 coils Europe rope, 1 inch to 6 inch
40 ditto spunyarn
5 bales cotton waste
8 tons telegraph galvanized wire
800 kegs mixed paints, viz.,
Black, dark and light green, chrome yellow, yellow
Red, dark and light blue, dark and light brown
80 bags chalk
5 tons whiting
100 drums turps.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Wines and Spirits,
Bottled Ale and Porter.
WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant.

To close sundry shipments.
Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Speculators, Publicans, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s bottled porter, ex Glen Isla
Ale, in hogsheads
Champagne
Claret, pale brandy
Cordials
Geneva, soda water, &c.
Full particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Premises in Pitt-street South, and Allotments in Hutchinson-street, near New Pitt-street.
Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, at 11 o'clock.
That valuable block of land, and the premises thereon, situated on the East side of Pitt-street, being one allotment South of the corner of Pitt and Campbell-streets, for many years known as the residence of Mr. Isaac Nichols.
This is a very desirable situation, being elevated above the level of the street, ensuring quietude, freedom from dust and damp. The frontage to the street is considerable, and the depth quite unusual. The garden contains some fruit trees, and is highly productive under ordinary culture.
At the same time will be sold two allotments, on the North side of Hutchinson-street, between George and New Pitt streets.
Plan and particulars may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers in a few days.

Foreign Confectionary.
Comprising a beautiful assortment of Ornaments for Twelfth Night Cakes, Bon Bons, assorted Lozenges, Sugared Almonds, Jujubes, Figures, Flowers, Objects, and an immense variety of the choicest Foreign Confections, beautifully got up in embellished and other boxes, well adapted for the retail trade of Confectioners, Grocers, Chemists, and Dealers in Fancy Wares.
The above are packed in cases and small wooden boxes, suitable for the country trade—each package comprising a large variety of recherche goods.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice comprising a very large assortment of the above beautiful and expensive goods, the first importation of the kind into these colonies, and especially worthy the attention of the trade at this season.
Devices, various
English mottos
Figures, horsemen
Ditto, Swiss costumes
Ditto, musicians
Animals and fish ornaments
Animal dragée
¼ lbs. fruits ditto
Chocolate bon bons
Sugar almonds, in fancy bottles
Assorted lozenges
Jujubes, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
Postponed to WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
New and Seasonable Drapery, ex recent arrivals.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of new and seasonable drapery, ex recent arrivals, comprising
White and coloured kid gloves
White and fancy bonnet ribbons
White and coloured laces
Linen sheetings and huckabacks
Longcloths and croydons
Electoral and Saxony flannels
Lilac and fancy prints
Gossamer and lace falls
Rough and dressed hollands
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Nursery diapers
Toilet and summer quilts
Black and fancy silks
Barege and cashmere shawls
Boys' and men's mole trousers
Boys' and youths' white and regatta shirts
Men's ditto ditto
Cotton and merino hosiery shirts
Infants' hoods and bonnets
Black doeskins
Shepherds' and fancy tweeds
Black and blue broadcloths
Men's super black and fancy doe trousers
Men's ditto ditto, and silk vests
Men's fancy summer sacs
Men's black and coloured alpaca ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Men's white and brown drill trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Postponement of Tuesday's Drapery Sale to WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
Postponed to WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

London-trimmed Millinery Bonnets.
To Milliners and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, WEDNESDAY, December 29, at 11 o'clock,
RSS in diamond,
5.9—5 cases London-trimmed millinery bonnets
☞ To be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
Postponed to WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

To Hatters and Drapers.
New importations, ex Duncan Dunbar.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Christy's black silk hats
Brawn's drab shell ditto
White, drab, slate, brown, mouse, black, and grey canadians
Horsehair caps
Velvet, cloth, tweed ditto
Navy and military ditto
Infants' trimmed Paris hats
Men's coloured merino tourists.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
Postponed to WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

Entirely Unreserved Sale of Hats and Bonnets.
To Milliners
To Drapers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases girls', maids', and women's straw and tuscan bonnets
7 ditto ditto ditto coloured straws and fancies
15 ditto boys' and men's leghorn hats
5 ditto maids' and women's ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

Postponed to WEDNESDSY, 29th December.
☞ By order of Mr. W. Reading, who is removing to 60, Market-street East.
The whole of his Surplus Stock.
To Drapers.
To Storekeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Mr. W. Reading, George-street (who is removing to Market-street) to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the remaining stock, comprising
Drapery, underclothing
Bonnets, dress caps, cap fronts
Hosiery, dress trimmings
Children's fancy dresses
Millinery, bonnets
Mantles
Braces, silk handkerchiefs
Plaids, shawls, gloves
Collars, shirts
Assorted haberdashery, and
A large assortment of sundries.
Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce.
The entire Cargo of the Catharina Geertruida, just arrived from Batavia.
☞ Java Sugars, Muscovadoes, Crystals, and Yellow and Brown Counter.
☞ Fine Dressed Java Table Rice.
☞ Superior Java Coffee.

For Unreserved Sale, at the Australian Auction Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1858.
To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Catharina Geertruida, from Batavia, consisting of 7258 bags finest quality Java sugars, in the usual small packages, viz.—
2344 bags best cleaned rice
1488 bags picked coffee, and
2949 bundles rattans.
SUGARS.
No. 20 1933 bags large grain white crystals
12 A 750 ditto light brown grainy counter
13 A 750 ditto bright yellow counter
NHM conjoined—
12 907 light brown large-grain counter
12 1127 large brown grain counter
Muscovadoes 1786 large rich grain counter.
RICE.
2344 bags best cleaned Java rice.
COFFEE.
1488 bags picked coffee.
RATTANS.
2949 bundles rattans.
The above valuable cargo was selected by the Dutch East India Company expressly for the Sydney market, without regard to the original cost, but that every item shipped should be a faithful representation of the finest produce obtainable in Batavia.
The auctioneers request that merchants and the trade generally will, ere the sale, examine the samples, as they feel that they cannot adequately describe the real superiority of every article.
The rice, in appearance and quality, is only equalled by the finest Carolina.
The sugars bear a similar stamp; and the packages are peculiarly suitable for transit to the interior, as well as for the town trade and family use.
The coffee (having tested the quality by roasting) is one of the finest samples ever imported.
The importers, in bringing this cargo to public competition, are guided by a desire that it should be equally distributed, as, in all probability, there will not be another vessel despatched to this port by the same Company until the result of this speculation is ascertained. Under these circumstances, Messrs. W. Dean and Co. reiterate the desire that merchants, grocers, storekeepers, country buyers, and the public generally, should avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase that class of goods which are always saleable, although very rarely to be obtained in this market.
. Samples of the above cargo are now on view at Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co.'s stores, Circular Quay, and at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms, liberal—declared at sale.

207 Casks and Cases Bottled Ale.

For Sale, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Royal Mail Company to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
SIS.
133 cases, each 3 dozen quarts ale
45 ditto, ditto 6 ditto pints ditto.
No mark.
27 casks, each 3 dozen quarts ale
2 ditto, ditto 3½ ditto pints ditto.
The above is a very superior parcel, and will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

THE ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.

Comprising about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, surrounding the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, subdivided into lots containing from one to ten acres each, to meet the requirements of every class of purchasers, together with the Homestead, ASHFIELD PARK and all the various Improvements.
Preliminary Notice.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood to sell by public auction, on the ground, on a date in January next, due notice of which will be given,
The whole of that well-known valuable property, the Ashfield Park Estate, Ashfield Railway Station.
Plans and lithographs are now in course of preparation. Ad further particulars may be obtained on application to auctioneer.

To Dairymen, Market Gardeners, and others.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

THE UNEXPIRED TERM of lease, having nearly ten years to run, of 22 Acres of Land on the Cook's River Road, 4 miles from Sydney.
The whole of the Land is enclosed, and the other improvements consist of a neat Cottage, of 5 rooms, and outoffices, vineyard, orchard (trenched), and kitchen garden, all in full cultivation. There is abundance of wood and good water. Ground rent, £20 per annum.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms Bank-buildings, George-street, corner Jamison-street on WEDNESDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock.
The above eligible property on the COOK'S RIVER ROAD, known as the residence of Mr. Henry Weymouth.
For full particulars of lease, &c, apply at the Rooms, George-street.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS, Market Gardeners, Woodmen, Charcoal Burners, and others desiring the acquisition of A FREEHOLD PROPERTY in the metropolitan county, within a short distance from Sydney, and only about two miles from THE FAIRFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of 25 FARMS at the junction of the LIVERPOOL and DOGTRAP ROADS, with extensive frontage to each, containing severally from six to about fifty acres, being the residue of the well-known CAMPBELL-HILL or QUID PRO QUO ESTATE.

THE TITLE to these, lots is NOT DERIVED through the BANK LOTTERY, similar to other portions of the estate, but was a BONA FIDE PURCHASE from, and is conveyed by the Bank of Australia.
TERMS: Half cash; residue credit, without interest.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, corner of George and Jamison streets, on MONDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the remaining valuable blocks of land, on the CAMPBELL-HILL ESTATE, at the junction of the Liverpool and Dogtrap Roads.
☞ These farms are for UNRESERVED SALE, by POSITIVE ORDER of the Proprietor, and being in close proximity to the CITY, as well as to the important towns of LIVERPOOL and PARRAMATTA, and only about two miles from a RAILWAY STATION, this Sale will be essentially A WORKING MAN'S CHANCE, and one of the most eligible that has been offered for some years back. The soil is good, and fit for any description of cultivation, and several portions of the land are remarkably well timbered.
A PLAN of the property is on view at the Rooms, and a surveyor has been retained to stake out the lots, and give delivery thereof on completion of purchase.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.
The Choicest Allotments in this justly celebrated and established watering place.

TERMS—12½ per cent. cash deposit, the residue in 20 years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, one half of the purchase money to be remitted on the erection of buildings of the value of £——, on each allotment within one year of date of sale, or one quarter of purchase, if within two years of sale.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Henry Gilbert Smith, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
A number of the most valuable sites in the beautiful MARINE VILLAGE of BRIGHTON, Manly Beach, comprising, allotments on the Corso, the Esplanades fronting Manly Cove and the Pacific Ocean; also, three valuable blocks of land, containing about 3 acres each, facing the ocean, near Curl-Curl Lagoon.
☞ The object of the proprietor of this delightful watering place, in offering the above-mentioned lots for sale, is to induce the public to take advantage of the opportunity of securing to themselves, on such favourable terms, SITES FOR MARINE VILLAS on the MOST ROMANTICALLY SITUATED AND SALUBRIOUS PORTION of the Harbour, where, especially in the heat of the summer months, the invigorating sea breeze, sea bathing, boating, &c., combined with the MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY IN THE WORLD, can be enjoyed to such perfection, thus, in a measure, neutralising the debilitating effects of the climate upon the constitution, more especially of the delicate and invalid during that season of the year.
It is for this purpose alone, and at the suggestion of several intending purchasers, that these lots, which have been selected with great care from the most attractive situations on the property, are offered for sale WITHOUT RESERVE.
It would be quite superfluous on the part of the auctioneer to attempt an adequate description of the attractions of this truly favoured spot, for they are familiar, and have been appreciated by thousands who have visited it, and who have acknowledged that it stands unrivalled as a watering-place, for HEALTHFULNESS, BEAUTY, and CONVENIENCE OF POSITION, by any locality in the colonies, or even the mother country.
A very large amount of money has already been expended in establishing and laying out the es[illegible] giving such a character to this marine retreat tha[illegible] become the favourite resort of the colonists [illegible] PROMENADES, SQUARES, and RESERVES, ha[illegible] formed to ensure the health and amusements of residents and visitors, while the sandy bays open to the ocean, and Manly Cove afford great facilities for the enjoyment of bathing, boating, and fishing.
PRIVATE BATHS have been erected at a great cost. TWO WELL-CONDUCTED HOTELS are in full trade and another extensive FAMILY HOTEL is in course of erection. A large NATIONAL SCHOOL will shortly be completed, and it is contemplated to erect several PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP to meet the requirements of an increasing population.
Every necessity of life can be obtained at Brighton at Sydney prices. A butcher and a baker have already opened their establishments, and are doing a prosperous business.
Arrangements have been made for steamers to run REGULARLY DURING THE DAY, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening, that the MAN OF BUSINESS may suffer no inconvenience; and when it is considered that the distance to this RETIRED AND BEAUTIFUL SPOT is but one hour's sail, no one living in the city, if they have the slightest regard for the health of themselves or families, will neglect this opportunity of securing a site in this accessible and attractive marine village. The distance from Sydney to the BEAUTIFUL SITE of this village is not greater than that which is daily traversed on the Thames and the Clyde in half an hour, and for much less than one shilling.
Particular attention is directed to the terms of sale, which places within the reach of all the advantages to be derived from residing at Brighton, and at the same time enables them to reserve their capital for building purposes, thus ensuring a remittance of one-half of the purchase money.
Large plan may be inspected at the Rooms, and further particulars obtained on application to the auctioneer.

PYRMONT.
HARRIS AND PYRMONT STREETS.

RANGE of Five Brick-built Cottages, on stone foundations, containing each 4 rooms, with separate yards, &c., and a well of splendid water for the use of the whole, now REALISING £195 PER ANNUM, together with a Block of Land, having 66 feet frontages to HARRIS and PYRMONT STREETS, between Union and John streets, with a depth of 250 feet, held on lease, having about 95 years to run, at an annual rental of £ 5.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Mr. JOHN KELLICK, junior, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on MONDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock,
The above very eligible property, situated in the most valuable portion of Pyrmont, close to the new Bridge.
☞ The Cottages (which are well finished) are built on the Pyrmont-street frontage, leaving the frontage to Harris-street still unoccupied.
In point of position, this property stands unrivalled by any portion of this improving part of the city, and the ground rent being merely a nominal sum, it may be looked on as equal to a freehold, and also as a really good investment, which will always make a first-rate return.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms, George-street.
Terms at sale.

The romantically situated Marine Estate, FAIRLIGHT, Brighton, Manly, North Harbour, the residence of HENRY GILBERT SMITH, Esq., will be offered to public competition, by

R. P. RICHARDSON, on the day of sale of the Manly allotments, MONDAY, 10th January, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.
This COMPACT MARINE PROPERTY consists of two handsome cottages, containing severally six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; and four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room.
The GROUNDS consist of a beautifully wooded domain of 37 ACRES, partly surrounded by a wire fence, cleared and dotted here and there with clumps of choice indigenous trees and shrubs, giving it quite a PARK-LIKE APPEARANCE. The water frontage is nearly half a mile in extent, taking in part of North Harbour. There are also a well-stocked garden, and a neat cottage, well adapted for a lodge entrance.
The SITE has been selected with great judgment. The position is naturally sheltered, while, at the same time, it commands from all parts an EXTENSIVE and MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the HARBOUR and OCEAN, and every SAIL entering the port can be seen distinctly many miles outside.
The distance from the North Shore is about five miles, and the Manly Pier, from which steamers run regularly to Sydney four times daily, is but a few minutes' walk distant.
☞ FAIRLIGHT forms, as a whole, one of the most RECHERCHE MARINE RETREATS that can be found in the southern hemisphere, and the proprietor is only induced to offer it in consequence of his intention to erect a residence in another direction on the estate and it is to be hoped our CAPITALISTS and WEALTHY CITIZENS will not neglect this opportunity of securing an estate combining so many peculiar advantages, especially to those who take a delight in watching the SHIPPING OF THE PORT, and also to those fond of BOATING, FISHING, and other ACQUATIC SPORTS. It may be remarked that, in a very few years, there cannot be a doubt swift steamers will be plying constantly to and from the beautiful watering place of Brighton, and accomplish the trip in less than half an hour.
CARDS to view may be obtained on application at the Sale Rooms, George-street.
TERMS: One-half cash, the residue in 20 years, with per cent. interest added.

NOTICE.—The sale of hardwood, advertised to be held at the depot of the Rooty Hill Mills, at the Railway Station, Parramatta-street, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED until TUESDAY, the 4th January. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

Unreserved Sale of 272,000 feet Hardwood.
In lots to suit Purchasers.

To Builders, Timber Merchants, Shipwrights, Draymakers, and the Trade.
On TUESDAY, the 4th January, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors of the Rooty Hill Saw Mills, to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Depot, Railway Terminus, Parramatta-street,
272,000 feet hardwood.
And,
Ironbark posts, rails, palings, spokes, dray-poles, shafts, &c., &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
All lots to be removed at purchaser's expense.
P.S.—Catalogues of the various lots, with sizes, &c., to be had of the auctioneers one week before the sale.

The Exchange Hotel, George-street.

. On TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
At 10 o'clock precisely.

Superior and Useful Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Large Sized Thurston's Billiard Table and appurtenances
Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings
Plated Ware, Cut Glass, China, &c., &c., &c.
Also, the Residue of the Day and Night License
The Stock-in-Trade
The Bar Fittings, Fixtures, Furniture, unquestionably the most complete in Sydney
The Cooking Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers, and every possible requisite for carrying on a large hotel or restaurant.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, George-street (Mr. Horace Dean), to sell, by public auction, on the premises, precisely at 10 o'clock (in consequence of the number of lots), next TUESDAY, the 28th instant,
The whole of his well-selected stock of household furniture and requisites
Brilliant toned pianoforte
Billiard table, oil paintings and engravings, plated ware
Cut glass, china, crockery. Also,
The residue of the day, night, and billiard license
The residue of the stock in trade
The bar fixtures, fittings, and furniture, &c., &c.
N.B.—Full particulars in catalogues now deliverable at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

. In time for New Year's Gifts.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.
New Goods just imported.
Plain and Fancy Jewellery, Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
N.B.—The above are recently imported, and well worthy the attention of Private Buyers and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ladies' diamond rings, the newest settings
Gentlemen's ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Ladies rings, assorted
Patent lever silver watches, open face and hunters
Ditto gold ditto, ditto ditto.
N.B.—All are by first-class makers.
Silver and gold geneva watches
Ditto guards and alberts
Bracelets, lockets, brooches
Earrings, studs, charms
Waistcoat buttons, and a variety of goods, plated jewellery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale of Horses.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, at Homebush Yards (late Cutt's), Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock, precisely,
200 head broken and unbroken mares, colts, and fillies, just arrived at Homebush, from the country, where intending purchasers may see them any day previous to sale.
☞ The attention of shippers and the trade generally is particularly directed to this important sale of first-class horses, many of them are well broken, and all will be sold without any reserve whatever.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important and Extensive Sale of Freehold and Leasehold Landed Properties, &c., &c., situate in West Maitland, Dungog, Cundle Town, and Dumaresq Island.

R. G. YEOMANS is instructed by Mr. John Graham, saddler, &c., of Maitland, to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1858, at 12 o'clock,
LOT 1.
13 Years' Unexpired Lease of all that first-class BUSINESS PREMISES, in High-street, West Maitland, now in the occupation of Mr. John Graham, saddler, &c., &c., in full trade, and for many years past has commanded a very extensive and lucrative business—in fact, the very name of "Graham, the saddler," which is circulated so far and wide, is in itself a sufficient recommendation. The premises consist of a substantial-built brick building, two story high, with full length verandah and balcony 9 feet wide. The shop, on the ground floor, is 34 by 18 feet, having large double sash front window; in the rear of shop are 2 fine rooms, 15 x 15, with hall and pantry; and upstairs there are four very nice rooms, the two front ones opening out on the balcony, which commands a very pretty and picturesque view. At the rear of this building is a neat compact kitchen and laundry; a large storeroom, newly shingled, and long range of substantial buildings, with granary or loft over, capable of holding 15 or 20 tons of hay. At the extreme end of these premises is a neat verandah cottage, fronting Upper Hunter-street, which may be let at 9s. or 10s. per week. There is also a well of never failing magnificent water; and the whole of the premises so thoroughly enclosed as to admit of no access into the yard except from the upper entrance, through a large gate from Upper Hunter-street; therefore forming a most compact establishment, and for business pursuits surpassed by none in Maitland.
LOT 2.
Four newly-erected cottages, in Graham-street, West Maitland, near the large steam mill of P Green, Esq., each containing four nice rooms, and an excellent well of pure water, together with outdoor conveniences, and enclosed with good paling fence, and yielding a yearly rental of eighty pounds.
LOT 3.
Three allotments in the flourishing township of Dungog, namely, allotment No. 4 of section 17, with frontage to Windeyer-street; and allotments 13 and 14 of section 17, with frontage to Verge-street.
LOT 4.
Five allotments at Cundletown, Manning River, near the market reserve, being allotments Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, and 11 of section 3. The above are in the centre of the town, and are corner blocks.
LOT 5.
A very nice Farm, containing 11 acres, nearly all cleared, and in cultivation, situated on Dumaresq Island.
LOT 6.
The Brand of a number of Horses and increase, running in the neighbourhood of Black Creek, and branded JG near shoulder.
LOT 7.
A splendid cart mare, with cart and harness complete.
LOT 8.
A large quantity of household furniture, too numerous to particularise; and an excellent pump, made by Elwell, expressly for the diggings.
LOT 9.
A large lot of saddlery, ironmongery, benches, and tools, together with a very strong leather press.
The auctioneer in inviting the particular attention of capitalists, tradesmen, and others, to the above extensive sale of valuable properties, would remark that they are brought into the market solely on account of Mr. Graham intending retiring from business, after being 17 years established in Maitland. To parties desirous of embarking in an old well-known and thoroughly established and lucrative business, the present opportunity offers a chance, seldom to be met with, of realising a competency.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st December, 1858.
ROBERTS v. ROBERTS.
KETTLE v. ROBERTS.

ON THURSDAY next, the 30th December instant, at noon, at the defendant's residence, Bondi and South Head Roads, Waverley, near Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, a piano, and other effects; also a saddle horse, saddle and bridle, unless these judgments be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1858.
SAWKINS v. POSTLEWHAITE.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at noon, at defendant's hay and corn factory, near the Rotunda, South Head Road, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, and interest of defendant, in and to the steam engine, chaff-cutting machine, with all the machinery thereto belonging; the defendant's interest in and to the lease of the premises; also, a quantity of hay, chaff, and weighing machine, &c., unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

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BUYING IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET.

I was born and nourished under the wing of political economy: not the theory, but the science reduced to practice. I have known many men in my time whose principles were without a flaw that the keenest logician could detect,—who had Smith, Bentham, and Mill, supply, demand, at their fingers' ends,—who could discourse most eloquent music about markets, population, capital, rent, profits, but who in themselves were imprudent members of society, improvident centres of enormous families, borrowers of money at usurious interest, and strugglers up to their necks in seas of debt. My principles may not not have been as sound, my reasoning powers not as perfect as those of my friends, but I floated harmlessly over the ocean of debt,—I was a lender, and not a borrower of money at usurious interest, and I did not enter upon a matrimonial engagement until I had carefully examined the ratio which capital at that period bore to population.

One of the earliest pieces of practical wisdom drawn from the science of political economy, and instilled into me by a thoughtful and far-seeing parent, was the well-known maxim about buying in the cheapest market. I say well-known, but I am sorry to have also to state, that it is better known than trusted. Of all who hear it, and comprehend what it means, how many have the moral courage and industry to act up to it? Who amongst those who have the ability to find, will take the trouble, to find the cheapest market? I would address my present observations to persons about to marry; but I know that it is useless to do so. They are too young, too ill-taught, too gushing, too generous, too believing, too romantic, too imprudent, too much wanting in that cold but very valuable quality of calculation, to listen to my words, and to benefit by the utterances of my experience. I turn from them with hopeless contempt to that other class comprised under the general title of parents and guardians; people who, if they have not learned wisdom, have at least lived long enough to test the emptiness of the wild romance of life.

When the preliminaries for my wedding were fixed, the first necessity of my position was to furnish a house; and the first duty of my position was to find the cheapest market for doing so. This important undertaking rarely falls to the lot of a man more than once in the course of his natural life, and it is incumbent upon him, therefore, to be careful how he performs it. There are two modes of setting about the task which naturally suggest themselves to the minds of the unthinking. The first is to contract with a fashionable upholsterer, who will supply all the regular elegancies of life, give you no trouble about selection, even in the number and subjects of the volumes for your library, and by the time you find you have got everything together very pretty and correct, like some thousands of your neighbours in the same position in society, he will send in a heavy bill, which you will duly pay, as your neighbours have done before you.

The second mode of furnishing a house is the one usually considered economical, and is performed by attending sales and depots for second-hand furniture, in the hope of finding bargains. People buy at such places articles of inferior workmanship, manufactured expressly for the peculiar market, showy to the eye, weak in structure, with every fault carefully varnished over. They are proud of their purchases for a few weeks—after which time the articles disappear, and the song of triumph is heard no more.

I need scarcely say, that neither of these plans was my plan. I had a certain sum of money at my disposal, and I knew that amongst the tradesmen to whom I must apply for the articles I required, there must be a large number to whom that money would be more than ordinarily welcome. I knew that in the ranks of trade there is always a large number of shopkeepers struggling to maintain a position without capital—embarrassed with writs, judges' orders, bills of sale, and county court judgments; and exposed to all the temptations which such a state of things must necessarily produce. The first step was to discover the names and addresses of these people: possessing which, I should then be on the high road to the cheapest market.

In the City of London, conducted by a gentleman of the name of Perry, is an organisation established, I believe, for the protection of trade, called the Bankrupt and Insolvent Registry Office. One part of Mr. Perry's system is to send to subscribers of a small annual sum a printed list, about once each week, of the names and addresses of all persons whose trading difficulties have compelled them to give either a judge's order, a bill of sale, or to sign a county court judgment. The date of the execution of these instruments is carefully given, and every information that will enable you to form a judgment as to the pecuniary position and struggles of a large number of the traders of the country. I became a subscriber to Mr. Perry's office, and received my lists every week, which told me all, and more than I required to know. In about two months, with a little trouble and diplomatic skill, aided by the all-powerful money that I had at my command—I furnished a large house from top to bottom in a style above the average, and at less than one-fourth of the usual cost. A couple of examples will explain sufficiently how this was done.

Looking down my Trade Protection List one morning carelessly over the breakfast-table, my eye rested, amongst other things, upon the following record of commercial distress:

JUDGE'S ORDERS.

Enoch Baxter, Cabinetmaker, 58, Great Carcass-street, Sussex Town; Judge's Order for £22 to Robert Dunham and Co.; dated April 14th, 1857.

After breakfast, I walked out, and a Sussex Town omnibus passing me at the moment, I took my place outside, and in half an hour's time I found myself walking leisurely up Great Carcass-street. I stopped before the window of Number Fifty-eight, a small, unpretending shop, with no appearance of abundance in the interior, and no appearance of scarcity. There was a small display of fire-screens, couches, card-tables, easy-chairs, loo-tables, and a splendid marble-topped sideboard, which particularly struck my taste, and which I have now in my possession, placed in the post of honour in my luxurious dining-room. I opened the door which clicked a small bell, and entered the shop, when I was immediately waited upon by a tall, quiet-looking, timid man, who turned out to be the proprietor, Mr. Enoch Baxter. It is impossible for me to explain why I did so, but at the moment when he advanced towards me, by a kind of impulse, I rattled loudly some loose gold that I had in my trousers' pocket, and the sound seemed to have an electrical effect upon Mr. Baxter's nerves. I asked to look at his Post Office London Directory, and as he informed me that he did not possess one, I observed his countenance assume a desponding expression of extreme disappointment. I asked the price of a music-stool, and his face brightened instantaneously with the hopeful expectation of a customer. These little surface indications taught me that Mr. Baxter, was an easily-managed, impressible man, and I proceeded to manage him accordingly.

"Noble piece of furniture," I observed, alluding to the marble-topped sideboard.

"Yes, sir," he replied quickly, with great animation, "one of the most finished things we ever turned out, and only sixty guineas."

"Ah," I returned in a desponding tone, "such sums are rarely spent upon single articles of furniture now, especially in these days of commercial distress." The proprietor gave vent to a heavy sigh.

"I should think," I continued in a sympathising tone, "that the neighbourhood you find yourself in is scarcely adapted to the class of articles you seem to produce?"

"It is not, sir," replied the proprietor; "there is no local gentry, and our trade is cut up by the cheap, advertising, rubbish shops in other parts of the town."

"Walnut?" I inquired, again directing my attention to the sideboard.

"No, sir; Pollard oak."

"Several large failures in the city again this morning," I remarked, "and the bank rate of discount, I am told, is likely to go up to twelve per cent." The gold, somehow, again clinked in my pocket.

"Where will it all end?" sighed the proprietor.

"Where?" I responded, walking round the sideboard.

"Sir," said the proprietor, in an almost affectionate manner, "if you would really like that splendid article, I will knock off ten guineas, and put it in to you at fifty."

"These things," I replied, are all regulated by the law of supply and demand, and the state of the money market; if I offered you twenty-two pounds ——"

The mention of that peculiar sum (the amount of the judge's order) seemed to strike him with a sudden pang; and I think he staggered as he gasped out faintly—

"No, sir, no; it would not pay the cost of the raw material."

The time, I considered, had now arrived for me to take the decisive step. I calmly took one of my address-cards from my pocket-book, and wrote upon it my maximum amount, five-and-twenty pounds.

"There," said I, as I placed it in the open hand of the hesitating proprietor, "five-and-twenty pounds; send the article home to that address, and there is your money, cash on delivery."

Late at night I found the sideboard standing in my dining-room, and a receipt for twenty-five pounds lying on the table, signed in a somewhat tremulous hand, "Enoch Baxter."

Encouraged by my success with the embarrassed cabinet-maker, I next experimented upon a pianoforte merchant, who I found from my list was suffering from a County Court judgment for fifteen pounds, eighteen shillings. He was a common, cunning looking man, with a good deal of the mechanic in his appearance; and he gave me the idea of a working carpenter, dressed in a pianoforte-tuner's clothes. He was fetched, I presume, from a public-house to attend upon me; for he came in, smelling very strongly of tobacco-smoke.

There was an instrument, noble in exterior, with all the latest improvements, delicacy of touch, metallic sounding-board, &c., upon which I fixed my attention, while the proprietor rattled over the keys with short, thick, grubby, fingers, performing one of those brilliant flourishes peculiar to people who undertake to exhibit the capabilities of a piano for the purpose of effecting a sale.

I quietly inquired the price.

"Well, sir," said he, discontinuing his harmony, and looking up at me with his small, sharp eyes, "we couldn't make a hinstrument of that kind to horder under seventy pund; but we bought it on the quiet from a man who shut up his shop and bolted to Hostralia, and we can say fifty pund for it."

I saw the kind of man I had to deal with, and I did not indulge in any unnecessary negotiation.

"Eighteen pounds," I said, after examining the instrument, "is what I can give for that piano."

"Make more for firewood," returned the proprietor, shortly, closing the lid of the case."

"That's my card," I replied, giving him my address, "eighteen pounds; at home any evening this week after eight."

I was right in my calculations. The next night, about half-past ten, I received a visit from the pianoforte merchant, who had a cart with the instrument waiting at the door.

"Say twenty pund," said he, "and I'm your man."

"You have my bidding," I replied, with dignity.

"You warn't born yesterday," he returned, with a wink; and, coming closer to me in a confidential manner, he continued, "keep it dark, you know; keep it dark."

Whether he paid off the County Court Judgment with the money I cannot tell, but I saw his name in the list of bankrupts a few weeks after this transaction; and at the examination before the Commissioner, there was a judicial rebuke about reckless trading and making away with stock; which I, of course, could not help, as I was only carrying out the law of supply and demand, and acting upon the maxim of buying in the cheapest market.—*Household Words.*

A MAIDEN SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.—The following amusing article is from *Blackwood's Magazine* for October:—"I had resolved (says the newly-fledged M.P.) not to open my lips during my first session, and kept my resolution firmly during three months, except that I had once to present a petition; and when the Speaker suddenly called out my name (for which, at the moment I was not prepared), a mist came over my eyes, and the paper trembled in my hands, during the few inarticulate words in which I endeavoured to indicate its object. 'Bring it up,' quoth the late Speaker in that melodious voice of his, which will never be forgotten by those who have heard it; and having handed my petition to the clerk, he crammed it, with a matter-of-fact air, into a bag, and so ended my first experiment on the indulgence of the House. At length, however, I was urged by one whose position entitled him to be heard with respect, to endeavour to address the House, for several reasons; which he urged so forcibly, that I reluctantly assented, and promised, but with an inward spasm, to speak on a particular question, when it next came before the House. The subject was one with which I was familiar, and yet I was so nervously apprehensive and fastidious, that I wrote out my speech eight times before I could please myself! I should have gone on writing it, up to the present moment, if I had not reflected that I had just three weeks' time left to commit it to memory—'Commit it to memory!' inquired one or two, surprisedly—'why surely you were no novice in pub—.' Yes, I committed it to memory *verbatim et literatim*, for breaking the ice of the House of Commons is a very fearful business to any one. If I repeated it once, I repeated it at least a hundred times—whenever I had the opportunity of being alone! I tried, moreover, to prepare myself for the awful moment at which, on my rising, the cry of 'New Member!' would cause every other who had risen, not so entitled, to resume his seat, leaving me standing, in solitary 'possession' of that fearful House! I kept my own counsel,—and as the appointed day drew near, and I thought of the 'breakdown' which would be ruthlessly recorded by the truthful reporters, and amuse so many good-natured pitying friends round the breakfast tables, and at the clubs, next morning—felt myself more and more disposed to give the thing up in despair. At length arrived the day, big with my little fate. I repeated the speech in my dressing-room that morning, as usual, but, alas! more inaccurately than ever, and felt sick at heart. I dined, very slightly, at three o'clock, and shortly afterwards took a glass of port wine, with an egg beaten up in it, to clear my voice. Then down to the House I went, sighing at every step with anxiety and apprehension, afraid to look anybody in the face, and lapsed into a sudden taciturnity, and took my seat on one of the back benches, cold as death." Presently entered the noble lord who was to open the discussion, and my heart beat. He was one of only two who knew that I should attempt to speak. Oh, how I envied his perfect self-possession! his practical knowledge of the House, and of his own weight and position in it! Then another, and another, and another rose; I getting less and less self-possessed, as time wore on. I had resolved to wait till the House had, so to speak, ebbed down to dead low dinner point, viz., eight o'clock, "You're going to speak—it's written all over your face," said Sir —— sitting next to me, good-humouredly. I whispered in the affirmative; for at that particular moment I dared not tell a fib. "Well, you won't rise before nine of course—and I'll run and get dinner! That will do, won't it?" "Yes;" I faltered, inwardly adding, "By that time it will do, or I shall have been done for!" Away he went, and, resolving to follow the speaker who next rose, I slipped out to the refreshment stand, and took a glass of seltzer-water, with a small dash of cognac in it, and returned to my seat. There were then about thirty members in the House, but among them, most of the leading men, on whose absence I had anxiously calculated. I glanced at the reporters' gallery, and down again, in trepidation; the strangers' gallery was crowded—the one might have to chronicle what the other would witness—a Break-down! 'For these reasons, Sir'—quoth the speaker, then on his legs, looking round for his hat, 'I shall unhesitatingly—' I heard no more; down he sat; my heart knocked against my ribs almost audibly; I trembled from head to foot; I took off my hat—up rose seven or eight members—'Shall I rise?' I gasped to myself:—I did rise, very slowly; then the cry, 'New member' appalled my ear; every one of the disappointed members looked sternly—or at least with pique—at me, for whom they were forced to suppress their statistics and eloquence a little—it might be a very little—longer! and left me standing alone. At that moment the lively image rose before my mind's eye, of a solitary culprit arrived at his last moment on the scaffold. I had my written speech in my pocket: what would I not have given for leave to read the well-worn familiar little document bodily to the complaisant House? However, I began, huskily, trembling like an aspen leaf, and got through my first two sentences—oh! the dismal horrid silence there was. At the end of the second or third sentence my memory failed me,—I slipped, so to speak, 'off the rail'—and thought 'here I go!' I managed, however, to throw in an allusion to the noble lord who had opened the debate, that enabled me to recollect myself—and I happily got on the line again: But *cette effreuse silence* continued. Not one solitary 'hear' from any part of the House—nor any whispering, or conversation which I should have hailed as an inexpressible relief:—Scribble, scribble, scribble went the pens of the ruthless recording angels in the gallery to my right. I thought of them for an instant with terror. After I had been speaking about five minutes, thank Heaven! a kindly and decided 'hear,' issued from the opposite side, followed by one or two on my own side; the effect was truly inspiriting on me; the House had seen the agitation with which I was speaking, and generously encouraged me, till at length I was enabled to get through a speech of twenty-five minutes' time, without having missed more than a word or two of what I had prepared; having had presence of mind, moreover, to throw in one or two allusions to what had fallen from preceding speakers—and resumed my seat; having delivered my 'maiden speech'—which I would not have to do again for a thousand pounds! 'How were you received when you sate down?' 'Ah! that does not signify!' 'Well—how did you figure in the papers next morning?' asked one. 'At much greater length than I had the least right to expect, and in two of the chief ones, almost word for word.' 'Whew!' exclaimed a young member, who had listened very anxiously—'I'm disposed, after this, to put off my little business till the Greek Calends.'"

BIELA'S COMET.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing to that journal, says:—"When Biela's comet was first seen in 1846, it was quite round without any tail whatever. In about ten days it produced a smaller comet with a short tail, and not to be done in that respect, immediately shot out a corresponding tail itself. The growth of the young comet was very rapid; in less than six weeks it equalled its parent in size and brilliancy, and after an unnatural contest of some days it actually eclipsed it in brilliancy; but the exertion was too much; it soon after began to pale, and gradually died out nearly a month before its progenitor. No sooner was it gone than the old comet, in an ecstacy of delight, shot out three tails, one of which triumphantly pointed at the exact spot lately occupied by its undutiful offspring. In the absence of any authoritative information on the subject, perhaps the following stray facts may assist your readers to form some general idea of the nature of these bodies. 1. Comets are innumerable; they appear at times at the rate of two a-year, and the orbits of 200 have already been calculated; but this is quite an inappreciable number when compared to those that are believed to traverse our system in all directions, and that Arago puts at from three to seven millions. 2. Their forms are protean. Few comparatively have tails, while others have several, producing and casting them off at pleasure; the comet of 1744 had six tails, each curled in the form of a quadrant, while that of 1843, appearing at first without any continuation, supplied that deficiency at the rate of 10,000,000 miles a-day! 3. Their speed is immense, and their bulk inconceivable; the comet of 1843 moved at six times the rate of the earth in its orbit, and that of 1811 was 600,000,000 of times its size; the present one is only 400,000,000 of times the size of the earth. 4. The nucleus is composed of ponderable matter, but in infinitely less proportions than that contained by any of the planets, while the tail is merely attenuated vapour, many thousands of times less dense than our atmosphere. 5. It is possible that the nucleus of a comet should strike a planet, but the odds are 300,000,000 to 1 against it; the chance against the immersion in the tail is much less. 6. The result of a collision with the nucleus would be an immediate return to most everlasting chaos, while an immersion in its tail would probably be attended with no visible result. 7. Comets do not affect the seasons. Taking an interval of 16 years, the warmest was 1794, in which there was one comet; the coldest 1799, in which there were two, and therefore it is not probable that comets ever killed cats, wasps, or Julius Cæsar; produced fine vintages or great droughts, or can now be saddled with the plague of daddy-long-legs, steel petticoats, and other monstrosities!

PROTEST AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL TITLES.—At a meeting of the Liverpool select vestry on Tuesday, Mr. Churchwarden Jones objected to the form of entry in the minute book of the receipt of a letter from the secretary of the chief Roman Catholic ecclesiastic in the district, on the subject of Roman Catholic worship in the workhouse. The letter spoke of "the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool," and Mr. Jones maintained that it was not right in any public body to recognise a title which the law not only did not acknowledge, but specially ignored. He could perceive a difference between a gentleman holding himself out as bishop to a certain class of people, and claiming to be bishop over a certain territory, and he moved as an amendment that the entry in the minute be—"Read a letter from the secretary to Dr. Goss, the Bishop of the Roman Catholics of Liverpool." This was seconded by Mr. Cafferata, a Roman Catholic, and after some discussion, in which Mr. Owen (overseer) suggested that it should be entered, "Dr. Goss, the so-called Bishop of Liverpool." Mr. Churchwarden Jones's amendment was unanimously adopted.

SALE OF LORD DERBY'S STUD.—On the 24th of September, the sale of Lord Derby's stud took place at Doncaster, Mr. Richard Tattersall officiating. The attendance was large, but the bidders were both shy and scarce, and only twelve of the twenty-two lots in the catalogue found purchasers. Amongst the principal, lot 1, a chesnut filly, by West Australian, obtained 1000 guineas; lot 2, a handsome filly, by Stockwell, 150 guineas; lot 3, a powerful filly, by Stockwell, out of Sortie, 800 guineas; lot 5, a handsome, blood-looking son of the Flying Dutchman, 470 guineas; lot 6, Tom Bowline, 700 guineas. The horses in training had a few bidders, but several of them were knocked down for about 50 guineas; Mutineer was sold for 450 guineas, Target for 250 guineas. There was no bid for Streamer. Paletot realised 250 guineas, De Clare, 800 guineas, and Fazzoletto 1500. The biddings for Toxopholite commenced at 1000 guineas, and soon rose to 2200 guineas, after which there was a pause, and then Mr. G. Payne, as Lord Derby's representative, bid 100 guineas more, and, finally, he was knocked down to that gentleman's bid of 2500 guineas, the reserved price having been fixed at 3000 guineas. The sale lasted two hours.

DRUNKARDS IN CHANCERY.—In a law book by Mr. Joseph Parkes, on the "Equity Jurisdiction of the United States," it appears that the American Chancellor has the custody of drunkards. By the statutes of New York, whenever the overseers of the poor of any city, or town, discover any resident, with property to the amount of 250 dollars, to be an habitual drunkard, they are required to apply to the Court of Chancery. Upon the trial of an issue, a verdict determines the fact, a committee is appointed of the drunkard's person, and, under the direction of the court, his personal estate is apportioned in liquidating his debts, and relieving his family. He is in all respects treated as an idiot or lunatic ward of the court. When he has real property, it is mortgaged or leased, if requisite, for a term not exceeding five years; and on his being restored to his right mind, by becoming habitually sober, is deemed capable of conducting his affairs, and is entrusted with the care of his property. —*European Times.*

IMPOUNDINGS.

DENILIQUIN.—4th December. Blue poley cow, like HIG off ribs. Brindle cow, 49 off ribs, like FP conjoined (the F reversed) off rump. Black sided bullock, HY off rump. White steer, WC off rump, J over WC off ribs, ears marked. Red sided cow, WC near rump, diamond near back, swallow tail near ear. White heifer calf, 2 over [brand] near rump, three notches in near ear. Yellow and white cow, two pair compasses off rump, 4 off thigh. Red sided cow, TH off rump, HS over 2 off ribs. Yellow sided snailly bullock, MD over 7 near rump, near ear marked. Red and white bullock, AA conjoined near rump, spectacle brand near back, ears marked. Red bullock, H or RB near thigh. Black sided cow, half-penny out top of near ear, blotch brand near ribs. Brindle cow, JR over JR near rump, [brand] over ~ near back, and behind the near shoulder. Red cow, 2 over Dn off back, top off both ears. Black cow, AA conjoined near rump, spectacle brand near loin, both ears marked. Red sided steer, HIG off back, R off rump, 5 near rump. Blue and white cow, X off shoulder, diamond both cheeks, 4 off shoulder, off ear marked. Red sided yearling heifer, OOO near ribs, O near rump. Red cow, D over ~ off rump. Red and white cow, JK conjoined off rump and cheek. Red sided cow, near ear slit, WC near rump. Black cow, like 44 off rump, top off off ear. Red sided snailly bullock, AA conjoined near rump, spectacles near loin, both ears marked. Red and white cow, [brand] off rump and shoulder, two slits off ear. Brindle cow, T near rump, blotch near shoulder, near ear marked. Red cow, TW off rump, 4 off thigh, top off ear. Blue sided poley cow, near ear slit, LAW off ribs. Red and white cow, — over IC near ribs and thigh, ⊃O near rump, JW off rump, off ear marked. Red and white yearling steer, ears marked, — over IC near ribs, ⊃HC conjoined near rump. Red working bullock, JM off ribs, GW near back, IC behind near shoulder, MK conjoined over M near ribs. Strawberry cow, RE near rump, cross in circle near ribs, half-penny out near ear, off ear slit. Black steer, top off both ears, no visible brand. Red bullock, [brand] near shoulder, ~H off ribs, three legs of man off rump, top off off ear. Brown and white working bullock, off horn broken, illegible blotch brand off rump, like [brand] near rump. Red bullock, AB (the A writing capital) off rump, top off near ear, off ear slit. Yellow bullock, N off ribs, ~ over H near ribs, top off near ear. Yellow-sided cow, W off rump, HH near rump. White cow, BD off rump, near ear marked. Brown-sided cow, half-penny out near ear, NS near rump. Black-sided cow, JM off rump and ribs, off ear slit. Strawberry cow, MA off rump and ribs, C off back, near ear slit, off ear marked. Red-sided cow, JD off rump, half-penny out back near ear, off ear marked. Red polew cow, NS (the N a writing capital) near rump C over—near ribs, half-penny out near ear. White steer, no brand visible, five slits near ear. Red and white bullock, RS near rump. Yellow bullock bullock, WJ near rump, H conjoined to diamond off rump and ribs, y off loin, A off thigh, both ears marked. Red sided cow, NS (the N a writing capital) near rump, half-penny out near ear. White cow, ED near ribs. Yellow cow, blotch near rump, WC off rump. Brown and white steer, no brand visible. Brown poley cow, W over M off ribs, off ear marked. Red sided steer, T off rump. Yellow cow, GF (the F reversed) off ribs and thigh, off ear slit. Red and white cow, PP off rump, top off both ears. Red cow, JC off rump and ribs, L off loin, half-penny out behind off ear. To be sold on 10th January.

AMUSEMENTS for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. —Great Attraction.—Mr. PATRICK WELSH, Robin Hood Inn, corner of Waverley and Randwick Roads, begs to inform the public, and his friends, that the following games will be held at his place, on Boxing Day, the 27th of December, viz., a Foot Race, distance 100 yards; Climbing the Greasy Pole, for a new hat; Catching the Pig with the greasy tail; a Wheelbarrow Race blindfolded. Prizes for all games; and he hopes the whole of his Sydney friends will favour him with their attendance, should not other engagements require them.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH.—Opening of the Tivoli Gardens, opposite the Pier.

TIVOLI GARDENS—MANLY BEACH.—ALEXANDER SMITH begs to inform the public that he has fitted up these gardens, at considerable expense, with tents and seats, encircling fine shady trees, where parties and families can be accommodated with cold luncheons at moderate charges.

TIVOLI GARDENS.—Saddle Horses, Donkeys, or Spring Carts, by the day or hour.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—Subscribers who have not had tickets for the Flagship will meet with prompt attention by applying alongside for any member of the Committee.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. C. ASHTON, of the Beehive, Prince-street, begs to inform those who attend the Woolloomooloo Regatta that his tent will be in the south-east corner of the Bay, with the best of wines and spirits, &c., &c. Luncheon will be provided.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO REGATTA.—Wanted to be known, that Mr. ASHTON'S Beehive Tent will be at the south-east corner of Woolloomooloo Bay, with superior luncheon, &c.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO REGATTA.—PATRICK MALONY, of the Harp of Freedom, begs to acquaint his patrons and friends, that his Booth will be at Lady Macquarie's Chair, with all the requisites, and good things of the season—wines, spirits, &c., he needs scarcely say equal to any in the colony. Vivat Regina.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, George-street, Sydney.—Mr. HUDSON begs respectfully to announce to his friends and the public, that the "Royal" having undergone a thorough renovation, now challenges inspection, and claims, in all its appurtenances, to be ranked as one of the first hotels in the Southern Hemisphere.

The proprietor will feel much pleasure in shewing all parties over the Hotel, and giving such explanation as may be required.

The house itself has been substantially repaired, and all the rooms neatly papered and painted.

The roof, at an enormous cost, has been rendered secure, and now affords a promenade and panorama unequalled in Sydney.

The Bed, Dining, Reading, and Private rooms are large and spacious, and they have all been fitted up with every regard to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The cuisine has already acquired for itself a high reputation. A hot lunch is provided at 1, and a dinner at 6 o'clock.

The Cellar is stocked with the finest wines, spirits, and beer that the markets can supply.

A large Billiard Room is attached to the hotel, and fitted with every convenience.

In conclusion, Mr. Hudson begs to thank his friends for the support hitherto afforded him, and now that he has "set his house in order," trusts that they will use every influence amongst their friends, feeling confident that since he has undertaken the management of the "Royal," none can speak of it but with approbation.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To the inhabitants of Ipswich, Drayton, and Toowoomba. The undersigned has placed a Mail Cart on the line between Drayton and Ipswich, which is to run twice a week from Drayton, Monday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and on Thursday, at same hour; and from Ipswich on Sunday at 4 o'clock in the morning, and on Wednesday at the same.

The cart will do the journey in the course of the day, weather permitting.

Passengers' fare, £2 each way.

Parcels taken on very liberal terms.

For the greater convenience of the public and the residents in the above townships, the contractor will run, on and after the 1st January next,

A FOUR-HORSE COACH

on the line between Ipswich and Drayton.

Booking-Offices.

Drayton .... Mr. W. Handcock
Toowoomba .... Mr. Edward Lord
Ipswich .... Mr. R. Gill.

K. S. TOSSWILL.

October 3, 1858.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—

ODE TO CHRISTMAS.

Let artists award thee the burly red face,
The type of good eating and drinking,
The poet, on thy advent, always can trace
A theme that is worthy the thinking.

The mistletoe bough may hang in the hall,
The merry laugh echo from ceiling and wall,
But the heart that is broken is dead to it all.

Then say, what is life if, when Christmas comes round,
The heart is so lonely it cannot rebound
To the joys his festivities scatter around?

Ah, me! it is well we have age on our side,
Who once was our lover 's so long been our bride,
That we scarce know the ebb from the flow of the tide.

One fond guest is absent, who, last Christmas tide,
Was but a young maiden, and now a young bride,
May SHE ne'er know the ebb from the flow of the tide.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Bassinettes, plain and trimmed
Baby baskets, ditto ditto
Dolls' cradles, of all sizes
Plate baskets, baized and plain
Work baskets in all patterns
Fancy baskets, of every description
Office baskets, of every variety
Fire screens, baskets for crusted port
Card baskets
Flower baskets
Ladies' fancy reticules
Wicker bottles, ornamental and plain
Cap baskets
Soiled linen baskets, &c., &c.

WILEY and SON, Park-street.

A small quantity of damaged toys to be sold cheap.

THE CHRISTMAS and other good Books, Selling Off. 296, George-street, Mr. Porter's (chemist) old shop.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—27th December, for Boxing Day.

PRESIDENT
The Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper.
UMPIRE.
George Thornton, M.L.A.
H. B. Dobson, Honorary Secretary.
R. Harnett, Treasurer.
COMMITTEE.

Messrs. J. F. Hilly	Messrs. G. V. Brooke
H. M'Quade	David Hill
R. Underwood	M. Chapman
Alexander Moore	R. Driver, Jun.
F. Lockyer	S. C. Burt
F. Cane	C. Simmons
E. Laurence	Henry Newcombe
F. Callaghan	W. M. Alderson.

FIRST RACE.—To start at 10 o'clock, for wager boats pulled by amateurs 18 years old and under, who have never won an advertised first prize, with a pair of sculls. Course—From Flagship round Fort Denison and back, round Flagship. 1st prize, £8; 2nd prize, £2. Entrance, 10s.

Name of Boat.	Owner.	Colors.
1. Native Rose	Beaumont	White
2. Maid of St. Leonard's	Connor	Pink and white
3. Careless	J. Dunlop	Blue.

SECOND RACE.—To start at a quarter-past 10, for all dingies not over 14 feet overall, pulled by youths under 16 years, with a pair of sculls. Course, same as No. 1. 1st prize, £4; 2nd, prize, £2. Entrance, 7s. 6d.

1. Star of the North	J. Connor	Pink and white
2. Toy	C. Gerrard	Blue and white ball
3. Bessy Wood	James Yates	Pink
4. Star	J. Warren	White
5. Electric	J. Huggett	Pink and blue.

THIRD RACE.—To start at half-past 10, for all open boats not exceeding 18 overall, or 6 feet 6 inches beam. Course—Round Fort Denison round Clark's Island, round Flagship round Fort Denison, back to Flagship. 1st prize, £8; 2nd prize, £2. Entrances above six to be added rateably to the prizes. Entrance, £1.

1. Daring Parson	T. Curtis	Blue white ball
2. Wabbegong	Geo. Montgomery	Blue and red star
3. Ripple	S. H. Lambton	White, blue, & red star
4. Belle	T. Fenwick	Red.

FOURTH RACE.—To start at half-past 10. Sweepstakes, for centreboard open boats, not exceeding 20 feet overall. Same course as No. 3. Prize sweepstakes doubled. Entrance 20s.

1. White Squall	W. King	White and red cross
2. Meteor	Duff	Blue and white cross
3. Sylph	Biddulph	Blue
4. Daring	Maguire	White and blue border.

FIFTH RACE.—To start at a quarter to 11, for all wager boats pulled with pair of sculls, excluding T. M'Grath and R. Green. Course, same as No. 1. 1st prize, £8; 2nd prize, £2. Entrance, 10s.

1. Electric Spark	J. Punch	White
2. Electric	H. Green	Pink and blue
3. Yarra Yarra	J. Candlish	Blue and white.

SIXTH RACE.—To start at 11 o'clock, for all youths not exceeding the age of 15 years from this date, and who are now at school, in watermen's boats that have been plying for hire for the last month. Prize, a silver cup, presented by Frank Cohen, Esq.; no entrance; for pair oars and coxswain. Course same as No. 1.

1. Kitty	W. Murray E. Garrety	Blue
2. Toy	D. Corcory, W. Connor	Blue and White
3. Prince Albert	Moreland, Yates	Pink
4. Monte Christo	J. Ireland, E. Underwood	White

SEVENTH RACE.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock for all gigs pulling four oars, and coxswain. Amateur crews to be approved by the Committee. Course same as No. 1, twice over. 1st prize £12; second prize, £4 Entrance, £1 1s. In this race the Greens are excluded. Post entrance.

EIGHTH RACE.—To start at a quarter to 12 for all dingies not exceeding 14 feet overall, pulled by youths 16 years old and under, with pair of sculls, outriggers excluded. Course—same as No. 1. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2. Entrance 7s. 6d.

1. Star of the North	J. Connor	Pink and blue
2. Electric	J. Huggett	Pink and blue
3. Mischief	James Yates	Pink.

NINTH RACE.—To start at 12 o'clock, for all wager boats pulled by men with a pair of sculls. Course—same as for gigs. 1st prize, £15; 2nd prize, £5. Entrance, £1.

1. Yarra Yarra	J. Candlish	Blue and white
2. Electric	R. Green	Pink and blue
3. Electric Spark	T. M'Grath	White

TENTH RACE.—To start at 1, for all open pleasure and fishing boats under canvas. Course—round the Floating Light and Saw and Pigs, round Flagship, round Fort Denison, round Shark Island, and back round Flagship. 1st prize, £10; 2nd prize, £3. Entrance, £1.

1. Undine	B. Palmer	White and black ball
2. Wave	Paul	Dark blue
3. Mischief	Thomas Curtis	Blue
4. Fawn	H. Newcombe	Light blue
5. Lauristina	T. Brown	Red and white
6. Dora	T. Langford	Red.

ELEVENTH RACE.—To start at 1 p.m., for all second class yachts. Course—round a boat moored in Big Manly, round the Flagship, then round Fort Denison, and back round the Flagship. 1st prize, £20; 2nd prize, £5. Entrance, £2.

1. Emma	M. F. Josephson	Blue and star
2. Zephyr	J. Cooper	Blue and white
3. Frolic	Younger	Blue and name
4. Gitana	G. Green	Blue.

TWELFTH RACE.—To start at 1 p.m., for all first-class yachts. Course, same as 2nd class yachts. 1st prize, £30. Entrance, £3

1. Surprise	S. C. Burt	Red
2. Mischief	T. J. Dean	White, red cross.

THIRTEENTH RACE.—To start at half-past 1, for all vessels or boats used in the harbour for traffic. Course, same as yachts; four entrances or no race; additional entrances to be added rateably to the prizes. 1st prize, £20; 2nd prize, £5. Entrance, £2.

True Blue ....George Alderson ......Blue and white

FOURTEENTH RACE.—To start at 2, for all watermen's skiffs, and skiffs classed as such, which have never won a first prize, and which have been used for traffic for upwards of three months, pulled by amateurs with a pair of oars, with coxswain. Course, same as gigs. 1st prize, £10; 2nd £2. Entrance, £1.

1. Native	J. Munro and H. M'Neal.	White and pink
2. Ben Bolt	2 M'Kenzies.	Dark blue, white ball
3. Arrow	J. Green and W. Dind	Blue and white
4. Mystery	S. Cronin and E. Sullivan.	Pink
5. Lucy Campbell	James Maloney and Charles Bizett.	White
6. Star of Peace	Sellers and Bowker	Blue, Red, white star
7. Trial	R. Barnett and Deloitte	Blue
8. Wallaby	C. and J. Nichols	Light blue.

FIFTEENTH RACE.—To start quarter-past 2, for 13 feet keel boats. Prize, £12. Four entrances or race; same course as open fishing boats. Entrance, £1 1s.

1. Coquette	H. Lee	Red
2. Sylvie	Leggatt	Black
3. Sea Belle	Harkness	Blue and white ball
4. Annie S.	Bainbridge	Light blue
5. Will Watch	Turner	Black and red.

SIXTEENTH RACE.—To start at half-past 2, for all boats pulling a pair of oars, with coxswain (outriggers excluded). Course, same as gigs. First prize, £10; 2nd prize, £2. Entrance, £1.

1. Electric	R. and J. Green	Blue and White
2. Edith	T. M'Grath, J. Punch	White.

SEVENTEENTH RACE.—To start at 3 o'clock. Dingy chase. The gig to exceed 20 feet. The boatman in the gig to catch the puller in the dingy within 10 minutes. Boats to start stern to stern, and both boats to keep in open water. Prize, £4. Entrance, gig 5s, dingy 2s. 6d. Failing to give good sport the Umpire will have full power to withhold the prize.

Dingy. Electric Spark	Major Dunlop	White
Gig. Ginger	J. Nicholls	Blue.

EIGHTEENTH RACE.—To start at a quarter-past three. For all boats propelled by a single oar. Course to be arranged. Prize, £3. Entrance, 5s.

1. Frog	T. Cronin	Blue
2. Major	D. Sheehy	Blue and white
3. Tom Tough	E. Sullivan	White.

NINETEENTH RACE.—Watermen pulling a pair of sculls in licensed skiffs, having never won a prize, men or boats. Course—Same as No. 1. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £3. Entrance, 5s.

1. Surprise	D. M'Lean	Blue
2. Mischief	Geo. Wilson	Black
3. Edah	G. Montgomery	Blue and red star
4. Ben Bolt	Chas. Longford	Pink
5. Jane Cook	John Barnett	Blue gold star
6. Native	P. Connolly	White.

TWENTIETH RACE.—Dingy chase—same as last.

Dingy—Pepper	Nicholls	White
Gig—Faig-a-ballagh	E. Lawrence	Blue.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Sailing vessels will be moored, by the stem or stern; if detected using springs, or hawling on mooring lines, to be disqualified.

All sailing boats may carry any, and what sails, they please; but will not be allowed to use oars, or throw ballast overboard, after starting. All water ballast to be fresh; no sand or shifting ballast to be allowed whatever.

All racing boats shall keep the flag-boats and other distinguishing marks on the starboard hand, and the sternmost boat to take the outside position in rounding.

Boats on the port tack to bear up for boats on the starboard tack. Boats running free to keep away for boats on a wind. Any boat wilfully fouling another to be considered distanced.

Each boat in the various matches to carry distinguishing flag (at least a foot square), to be named on entering, and which must be kept flying during the race, and in sailing vessels at the masthead.

Sailing vessels must have all sail on deck at the time of starting; spritsails to be stowed to the mast.

Immediately upon the starting of a race, the boats for the next race to take their stations.

Disputes occurring in any match must be made known to the Umpire at the conclusion of the race.

The decision of the Umpire, assisted by the Committee, in all matters shall be final.

In drawing for stations, No. 1 will take easternmost position.

Dingies, in second and third race, measured over-all.

All boats, and crews, to be subject to the approval of the Committee, and the Committee reserve to themselves the right to return any entrance money they may think proper.

Any race not terminated by half-past 7 p.m., to be run again, under the same regulations, on a future day.

Should the weather be deemed unfit for a regatta, the races will take place on the 1st January, 1859.

Boats will be allowed to make fast alongside (but not under the stern) of the flag-ship, which will be provided with booms for the purpose, with awning, and sufficient seats for those visitors whose names have been submitted to the Committee. Refreshments for visitors will be provided on board, at moderate charges.

The full German Band will play during the day.

IMPORTANT TO PIC-NIC PARTIES.—750 PORK PIES, of delicious flavour, to be sold this day at the PIC-NIC PORK PIE DEPOT, 192, Pitt-street, viz.—

150 pork pies, at ...... 1s. each
200 ditto ditto ...... 6d. each
400 ditto ditto ...... 3d. each

And also 10 cwt. weight of most superior and delicious flavoured GERMAN SAUSAGES.
H. CUMMINS, pork butcher, 192, Pitt-street.

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL, from 18oz to 28oz., patent sheathing felt and roofing felt, now landing, ex Duncan Dunbar, and other ships. For SALE, at CUTHBERT'S ship-building yard, Darling Harbour.

A COTTAGE to LET, with six rooms. Apply 6, Hunter-street, near George-street.

APARTMENTS.—Three Gentlemen can be accommodated, foreigners preferred. 101, Cumberland-st.

BUSINESS PREMISES, in GEORGE-STREET.—To be LET, with immediate entry, the Premises, in George-street, lately in the occupation of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. Apply at the Bank.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a pleasantly-situated stone-built Residence, with water frontage and bathing-house; 7 rooms, hall, verandahs, and cellar. A good garden, yard; well with pump. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITFIELD'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-st.

DARLING POINT.—A House to LET; six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room detached, yard and flower garden. Apply to JOHN DYASON, near the Rushcutter's Bay Hotel.

FIVE DOCK.—To LET, Dunmore Park, consisting of about 80 acres, cleared and fenced; large garden, to cage of 7 rooms, and extensive outbuildings. Enquire of Mr. PATON, adjoining farm.

SITTING and BEDROOM, Furnished; board optional. Apply to H. JONES, George and Hunter streets.

TO LET, those Premises in Macquarie-place now occupied by Mr. James Lunn, coffee manufacturer, well adapted, by its position near the Circular Wharf, for any commercial business in connexion with the shipping interest. It has one large shed, fitted up with stalls, racks, and mangers, formerly used as a livery stables. Apply to Mr. LUNN, on the premises; or at the cooperage of JOHN WILLIAMS, Macquarie-place and New Pitt-street.

TO LET, that conveniently situated Gothic House, 9, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; water laid on, neat flower garden, large yard in the rear, back entrance, stabling and coachhouse. Can be viewed by applying to Mrs. DREWIT, No. 5, Stanley-street; or the key, or for particulars, to Mr. JOHN PEIL, No. 5, Burton-street; or Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Parramatta.

TO LET, a large enclosed Yard, suitable for a builder, or timber dealer. Apply 406, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 2 large Houses, 15 rooms and kitchens each, suitable for lodging houses, or a Sailors' Home, adjoining the Beehive, Prince-street. Rent, £2 a week each. Apply to Mr. W. ASHTON, Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, Two Houses in Crown-street, Surry Hills, No. 135 and No. 133, within a few yards of the great thoroughfare to Surry Hills, and ten minutes' ride from the General Post Office. Enquire of W. PATTEN, Australian Marble Works, 342, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Liverpool, all that Two-story House, situate at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets, and known as the Railway Stores, and now in full trade, for a term of years as may be agreed on, to a good tenant; rent moderate; suitable for a school. For particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, innkeeper; or Mr. DANIEL TINDALL, of Liverpool, where applicants will be attended to.

TO LET, an eight-roomed House. Apply to JOHN BOOTH, Balmain Saw-mills, or foot of Erskine-st.

TO PUBLICANS.—To LET or for SALE, the Public-house known as the Fortune of War, Cook's River, close to the dam. Cash purchasers liberally treated with.

FOR SALE, Two Houses, of four rooms each, in Macquarie-street, Woolloomooloo, with spacious back premises, well of water. Will be sold a bargain.

Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO BE LET, a House, situate in Campbell-street, two doors from the east side of Pitt-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; water laid on; rent £70 per annum. Also a House in Pitt-street South, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., water laid on; rent £70 per annum. Possession 1st January next.

To be LET, a Paddock, on the Golden Grove Estate, adjoining the Cook's River Road Toll-bar. Apply to Mr. THOMAS MACCULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, Part of the magnificent Stores known as the French Auction Rooms, situated in Wynyard-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Walmer Cottage, Crown-street, 5 doors south of South Head Road. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, two first-class Shops and Premises,—to let by tender or otherwise. The shops and premises in the occupation of Mr. William Reading, Berlin Warehouse; also, the adjoining shop and premises in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Westbrook, Boot and Shoe Warehouse, situate in the most business part of George-street. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES HUME, 137, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street. Possession at the end of the month.

TO BE LET, Holsarmel, consisting of 90 acres of land, divided into paddocks, large orchard, and garden, and every convenience for a family. Adjoins Elswick and Austenham; is distant from Sydney, by the Parramatta Road, about four miles, and from Balmain two miles. At present occupied by J. Humphries, Esq. Possession on the 1st January, 1859. For terms apply to G. W. LORD, Esq., Pitt-street North.

TO LET, St. Philip's Grammar School, on Church-hill. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN A. MATHEWS, office, Queen's-place.

TO LET, a Public-house, doing a good trade, on the new line of road to Illawarra, about three miles beyond the dam at Cook's River, the proprietor being obliged to leave on account of bad health. Apply to the landlord, on the premises. E. SPORES, Forester's Retreat.

TO LET, Hotspur Cottage, Balmain, within one hundred yards of the ferry-boat. This place is admirably adapted for a small family, having a verandah, four rooms, also servants' room and kitchen; a fine water frontage. Possession can be given on the 1st January next. Apply at the Signal Station, Fort Phillip.

TO BE LET, that Iron House, off Lower Fort-street, containing eight rooms and kitchen; water laid on, and a pleasant view across the harbour. Apply to J. FLAVELLE, 53, Lower Fort-street; or to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

TO LET, a Six-roomed House, 1, Raphael's buildings, Prince-st.; water laid on; newly painted; low rent.

TO BE LET.—Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WHYTE will LET, for such term as may be agreed on, his well and extensively known Butchering Establishment at Newcastle, the name of which will sufficiently recommend it.

The shop and premises in Watt-street (in the centre of business and population) are admirably placed for the extensive trade in which they have been long established, and are fitted up with every requisite and convenience.

The slaughterhouse, boiling down houses, stables, yards, paddocks for stock, workmen's cottages, &c., are most conveniently situated, with water frontage, in the suburbs. The whole forming an establishment which, for completeness, desirability, the opportunities it presents, and the business it has already acquired, has scarcely a rival in the colony.

The goodwill, with an extensive and long-established connection with housekeepers and shipping, together with fixtures, horses, carts, &c., &c., to be taken at a sum to be arranged by agreement.

Also, to be LET for a term of years, either separately or together with the above, the well-known and long-established Victoria Hotel and Public-house, adjoining the Watt-street premises before mentioned, and now and for many years past occupied by Mrs. M'Greavy.

This establishment has been recently altered and enlarged, at very considerable expense, and comprises eleven rooms, besides the bar, detached kitchen, and servants' room, wine and spirit store, coachhouse, six-stalled stable, well of water, &c., and is altogether fitted up in a manner, for convenience and business, seldom equalled. The furniture, of a superior description, may be taken at a valuation or not, as may be agreed on.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages which these premises, either combined or separately, present to an enterprising and energetic man, or to speak here of the now rapidly rising character of Newcastle. It is only necessary to add that considerations of health are the reasons why they are now offered on lease.

Address WILLIAM HENRY WHYTE, Newcastle.
24th November.

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